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BOUND VOLUMES OF THE HONGKONG
WEEKLY PRESS, JANUARY TO JUNE,
1917.
With Index, Price \$7.50.
On Sale at the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS
Office.GERMAN BRUTALITY AT LENS
THREATENING THE INHABITANTS.Looking rather pale, thinner and greyer
than of old, M. Basly, the well-known
labour deputy and Mayor of Lens, who
has been repatriated from his captivity in
Belgium, arrived in Paris recently, wrote
the Special Correspondent of the *Daily
Chronicle*."The Germans behaved in a scandalous
manner," he said. "They were always
threatening us. During two years we
lived in cellars. The population, which
was 12,000, managed to get enough to
eat, thanks to American help and the
preparations we took."There was always a discussion between
the mayor and the German officers on the
subject of the demands of the Kom-
mandant, who became more and more
arrogant and violent. Confronted by
M. Basly's firmness, the officers threatened
to shoot him, and finally deported him
and others to the province of Namur, in
Belgium.They had only a very short warning of
this step, which was taken on April 11th
last. In snow and intense cold the party
had to walk ten miles to the station.
Carriages were promised for the weak and
infirm, but they were actually used to
convey booty stolen from private houses.The German seized nearly \$4,000 out of
the public funds, amounting to \$20,000.
They kept also the town records, but did
not succeed, but as early as 1915 they blew
them up. Later they blew up the municipal
buildings, the Bank of France and a
church.The Germans destroyed property
without the least military reason. Their
pretext for blowing up the mines was
that the inhabitants could communicate
through the cuttings with the British
Army outside.Towards the end of September last
year, the Kommandant offered to
furnish about half a pound of potatoes
per head to the population, but demanded
a deposit of \$300 for the privilege. The
money was handed over, but the inhabi-
tants never saw the potatoes."One day," said the deputy, "the
local commander, Major Koltz, complain-
ed vehemently to me that a German soldier
had been wounded by a gunshot fired by
an unknown inhabitant. As I knew that
the soldier in question had been wounded
by an English bullet, I protested, but it
was of no avail. Koltz said to me, 'The
town is fined \$300. We shall regard the
\$300 paid for the potatoes as a payment
on account.'"Koltz was thoroughly German. One
day when I recalled the existence of The
Hague Convention in respect of some new
demand of his, he replied, 'The Hague
Convention is for us and not for you. The
Germans were particular adepts at
'lifting' railway lines, and for 15
miles behind their front only a single
track exists.'"M. Basly left over 200,000 lb. of flour
and 60,000 lb. of rice and other provisions
at the Town Hall, being unable to take
anything with him for his exiled fellow
townspeople, who, nevertheless, maintain-
ed their good spirits.They passed the night at Douvres,
where they waited outside the railway
station in the freezing cold until 8 o'clock,
when they were crowded into filthy cattle
trucks and despatched to Havelange, in
Belgium. The journey took 22 hours.

WAR NEWS.

CZERNIN THE CANDID.

Count Czernin, the Austrian Foreign
Minister, who wants to mediate between
Downing-street and the Wilhelmstrasse,
has a reputation for candour that throws
some light on his assertion that Great
Britain does not represent Vienna its
enemy. He used to represent Vienna at
Bucharest in the days before Roumania
came into the war, and he bluntly told
both M. Take Jonescu and M. Filipescu
that it was the duty of Roumania to
declare war against his country. More-
over, he told them that were he in their
position he should certainly so act, and he
pleaded that the friendship between
them should not be broken by war. This
astonishing candour impressed both the
Roumanian statesmen, but it took some
time to convince them that Czernin really
meant what he said. He once observed,
by the way, that he was no good in diplo-
macy because he could not bring himself
to tell a lie.GERMAN CALLOUSNESS TO THEIR
DEADAmong the interesting thing found on
prisoners recently taken in the Battle of
Ypres are two snapshot photographs of
German dead being taken back to the
rear by light railway. There are
views of three truckloads. On one truck,
which is a mere flat car without sides, the
bodies are laid crossways side by side,
their heads at one edge and the feet pro-
truding over the other. Thus laid side
by side about a dozen bodies occupy the
length of a small truck. On two other
trucks, which have frame sides, they are
lashed together in bundles of four and
laid longitudinally. They are very
horrible to look at, being so tightly lashed
face to face that the features of one are
ground into the face of another. There
is, of course, no evidence that the bodies
are actually being taken to corpse utiliza-
tion factories; but they are certainly be-
ing taken somewhere by train, with officers
and men superintending the operation,
and the way the bodies are tied together
is callous and inhuman almost beyond
belief.—Times.SIR WILLIAM ROBERTSON ON
THE WAR.IF THE ARMY DOES NOT CRACK
THE GERMAN NATION MAY.An interesting interview with General
Sir William Robertson, Chief of the
Imperial General Staff, appears in the
New York Times.In reply to the question—Is the defen-
sive in modern warfare so strong that
it is hopeless to look for a military
decision? Must not the armed struggle
end in a draw? Why go on any longer if
in the end the contention must be settled
by diplomacy?Sir William replied: "No soldier can
answer that question. For this reason,
the war is a struggle of nations. The
soldier can speak with a certain amount
of definiteness about armies, but he cannot
speak with any definiteness at all about
nations. Take the case of Russia. The
psychology of the nation, not the disci-
pline of its army, is concerned. And so
with all of us. In 1870 you could speak
of the French army and the German
army. Now you must speak of the French
nation and the German nation. You have
got to deal with the psychology of
peoples. The armies in the field are
only a part of this tremendous conflict.
Behind them is the nerve of each separate
nation they represent. Suppose we must
conclude that no army of millions can
be broken and crushed; is the same thing
to be supposed of the nation behind the
army? Surely we see in this tremendous
contest much more than a struggle of
armed forces. It is a sifting of nations.
It is a trial of character. It is a test
of racial quality. The workmen are en-
gaged workmen of each nation are engaged
in the conflict. The forces in the field are
only the hands of a vast body in which
every muscle is being strained and tried.
Suppose you cannot roll up the flanks
of your enemy's army, suppose it. Can-
not you break his heart? Suppose you
can only drive him before you yard
by yard, hammering him back to his
frontiers month by month; suppose that
he all you can do. Cannot you destroy
his civilian confidence and break his
political will? And if that is the effect of
your strategy the decision is a military
decision. You have broken his will; you
have imposed your will upon him; you
have conquered his resistance.THE GUNS ARE SPEAKING.
"But it is too early yet to say that
you cannot destroy his defensive in the
field, while his civilian will is yet stub-
born. We on our side, at any rate,
don't say that."Military writers in Germany may
say so, but our men in France, not laying
down the law on the subject, would say
it is too early yet for such a dogmatism.
Let us wait a few weeks. The guns are
speaking now. Let them go on speaking.
And let us remember while we wait that
whether vast armies can be conquered
in the field as they were conquered years
ago; the will of nations can be broken
by hopelessness and despair. If the
army does not crack, the nation behind
it may crack. Someone has got to give
way in this conflict. On one side or
other there must be submission. And
when you stop to consider the numbers
and resources of each side you may fairly
conclude that if the nations of the Allies
are steadfast, if the civilian heart is
sound, submission must come, sooner or
later, from the Central Powers. The
material odds are on our side at last.
But quality is going to win this war.Character will decide it.
The Germans affect to despise the
value of American interference, I said;
"but in your reckoning of numbers and
resources America must play a prodi-
gious part, if not a decisive part?""It is quite natural for the Germans,"
he replied, "to affect that contempt.
The higher command know that their
defensive depends upon the will of the
German people. They are perhaps as
much concerned about the breaking of
the national will behind them as about
the shattering of their defences in front
of them. They realise that this conflict
is a struggle of national tenacity. They
hope to hold us off till the will of our
people breaks, till the French people, or
the Italian people, or the British people
grow tired. That is their only hope.
They have no other. And their most
urgent anxiety is that the will of their
own people should not break first.""What is your own hope," I asked,
"from the interference of America?"
"To begin with," he said, "it is a
nation of a hundred million people.
That is something. Then it is a nation
of very remarkable energy. Americans
are very quick in the uptake, they are
inventive, they are resourceful, they are
immensely courageous. But more than
this. It is a nation of moral idealism,
sane, practical, hard-headed, yes, but
with the fire of moral idealism in its
blood. And it has been literally driven
into this war. It has not come waltz-
ing in, it is not inspired by base motives. It
is a nation in which Caesarism has never
struck its roots. No nation in the world
is less militaristic. When such a nation
ranges itself on the side of democratic
powers which are hammering an auto-
cratic militarism in vain, and which are
absolutely determined to go on hammer-
ing until the world really is safe for
democracy, why, the end is certain."THE DECIDING FACTORS.
"You are confident of the end?"
"Who could doubt it and live! But I
still say that the righteousness of the
cause cannot decide this titanic conflict.
It is the fibre, the stuff, the grit, and
nerve of the civilian people which will
decide it. And be sure of this: the side
which lasts longest, the side which en-
dures, is the side which will give the
character to the future of civilisation.
The quality of national fibre will decide
the war, and decide the future of the
world. Do not let us under-rate the
Germans because their cause is bad, be-
cause they are guilty of provoking the
war, but because their material resources
are less than ours. The whole German
nation is as disciplined as an army. It

(Continued at foot of next column)

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.
A MODERN AUTOLYCUS.A coolie was charged with stealing
several pieces of clothing, valued at \$6,
from Miss N. Donies, of No. 1, Gordon
Terrace.It was stated that the clothes were laid
on the ground just outside the house to
dry. Defendant, who was passing by,
entered the gate and, picking up the
clothes, put them into a basket he was
carrying, and walked away. The com-
plainant noticed him and raised an
alarm, with the result that, after a chase,
defendant was arrested by a Chinese
constable.A sentence of one month's hard labour
was imposed.

FIGHTING IN THE STREET.

A man and a woman, both sampans
people, were charged with being a
nuisance by fighting in the street.An Indian policeman said the defen-
dants had a crowd round them. He
stopped them, but as soon as he moved
away they started afresh, so he arrested
them.In reply to Mr. Wood, the woman
stated that defendant struck her mother,
and she, like a dutiful daughter, thought
it incumbent on her to retaliate.The man denied that he struck the
woman, and said he was only trying to
evade her blows; she was very aggressive.
Mr. Wood imposed a fine of \$5 each.

A PRISONER'S ESCAPE.

A Chinese was convicted of the larceny
of a piece of iron from the Cement Works
at Hunghom and was sentenced by Mr.
Dyer Ball to six weeks' hard labour and
four hours' stocks.The constable in charge of the case took
the prisoner out and left him, along with
others, in a side room just behind the
big court, while the incarceration order
was being made out. The constable had
occasion to go out for a little while, and
when he returned the prisoner was gone.
A hue and cry was raised, but the fugi-
tive was not discovered.Two Chinese fitters were charged by
Mr. Bird, head watchman at the Tai Koo
Dopeyard, with converting to their own
personal use five pounds of solder which
had been given them to be used in the
course of their work.It was stated that the solder had been
given to the first defendant to be used
in connection with some work. The
second defendant was an apprentice. On
Friday they were arrested as they were
trying to sell the solder to a marine
hawk at Yau-mat.Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced the first de-
fendant to six weeks' hard labour and
fined the second defendant \$10, with the
alternative of 14 days' imprisonment.

OFFICIAL NIGHTS.

The following table shows the standard
time at which official night ends and
begins during the month of November,
1917:

Date.	Ends.	Begins.
November 1st	6.15 a.m.	5.59 p.m.
" 2nd	6.16 "	5.58 "
" 3rd	6.17 "	5.57 "
" 4th	6.17 "	5.57 "
" 5th	6.18 "	5.56 "
" 6th	6.19 "	5.55 "
" 7th	6.19 "	5.55 "
" 8th	6.19 "	5.55 "
" 9th	6.20 "	5.54 "
" 10th	6.20 "	5.54 "
" 11th	6.21 "	5.54 "
" 12th	6.21 "	5.53 "
" 13th	6.22 "	5.52 "
" 14th	6.23 "	5.52 "
" 15th	6.24 "	5.51 "
" 16th	6.25 "	5.51 "
" 17th	6.25 "	5.51 "
" 18th	6.25 "	5.50 "
" 19th	6.27 "	5.50 "
" 20th	6.28 "	5.50 "
" 21st	6.28 "	5.50 "
" 22nd	6.29 "	5.50 "
" 23rd	6.29 "	5.50 "
" 24th	6.30 "	5.50 "
" 25th	6.31 "	5.49 "
" 26th	6.31 "	5.49 "
" 27th	6.31 "	5.49 "
" 28th	6.32 "	5.49 "
" 29th	6.32 "	5.49 "
" 30th	6.33 "	5.49 "

is an army. The Germans have disci-
pline in their blood. Discipline, fine-
drawn to the thinness of docility
is a bad thing. A peace, making
for slavishness but provides a people
with certain advantages in war.
Germany is strong, because she is unde-
mocratic; and she is undemocratic be-
cause she has been drilled in an iron
discipline. All those millions of people
have been forged into a sword for the
hand of a king. Terrible as this disci-
pline is and formidable, there is a disci-
pline more formidable still. I mean the
self-imposed, self-accepted discipline of
a free people. What could be more
magnificent than the spectacle which
America now presents to mankind? She
has liberty in her blood; she loathes
despotism; she could no more bend her neck
to the yoke of an autocracy than she
could turn her broad rivers into paddles
and her great lakes into ponds; but look
at her now, submitting herself to the dis-
cipline of war, freely, of her own will,
for the sake of a moral issue. It means
now as much to the spirit of this struggle
as later its effects will mean to the final
grip."HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB
THE FINAL MEETING.The fifth and last Gymkhana of the
season was held at the Race Course on
Saturday afternoon. The weather was
ideal, and despite many counter attrac-
tions, there was a good attendance of
spectators. Some very close and exciting
finishes were witnessed.The Cup of the Gymkhana Stakes was
won by Sir Paul Chater's "Windsor
Dahlia." Before the race "Australian
Chief," was leading on points by 10
to 8 from "Cadzow's Waif" and
"Windsor Dahlia," but by coming in
third on Saturday, it lost the chance of
the Cup for Sir Ellis Kadoorie, scoring in
all 11 points as compared with "Windsor
Dahlia's" 12.The Distance Handicap ended in a dead
heat between "Green Elevator" and
"Sabre," though the latter obtained a
start.The Band of the 25th Middlesex Regi-
ment played selections during the after-
noon. Results:—Five Furlongs Race, Handicap.—For
China Ponies that have run in any
Race at the last Four Gymkhanas.
Winners at Gymkhanas of any flat
races this season, other than Polo
Scurries and Ladies' Nomination Races,
barred.Mr. Polka's Anticipation, 150lb
(Mr. Kremer) 1Mr. Adams' Tittlemouse, 151lb
(Mr. Adams) 2Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin's Ben Bolt
(late King Ben), 150lb (Mr. Knoll) 3Messrs. G. & G.'s First Violin (late
Ariel), 148lb (Mr. Sutton) 0Messrs. Thomas & Sedgwick's Tom Cub-
leigh, 146lb (Mr. Sedgwick) 0

Time—1min. 50secs.

Cash Sweeps.

Winner: \$11.20 Ticket No.

1, 9.00 1, 48, \$416.50

2, 13.60 2, 8, 119.00

3, 42, 59.50

GYMKHANA STAKES.—One mile.—For all
China ponies. Catch weights at 10st.
5lb. Winners of an open race or open
griffin race or ponies that have won the
aggregate prize in the Gymkhana
Stakes in any season 5lb extra. Non-
winning subscription griffins allowed 5
lb.Sir Paul's Windsor Dahlia, 101lb
(Mr. Gegg) 1Sir Ellis Kadoorie's Pingwu Chief,
152lb (Mr. Sutton) 2Sir Ellis Kadoorie's Australian Chief,
154lb (Mr. Knoll) 3

Time—2min. 11.15secs.

Cash Sweeps.

Winner: \$8.00 Ticket No.

1, 7.30 1, 115, \$583.20

2, 12, 167.80

3, 30, 83.00

DISTANCE HANDICAP. About half-a-mile.
For China ponies. Winners at this
meeting barred.Mr. G. Morton Smith's Green Ele-
vator, 21lb (Mr. Sutton) 1Mr. Lanelet's Sabre, 50lb
(Mr. Knoll) 1Mr. Roderick Barton's Bluhikin, 40lb
(Mr. Barton) 3Messrs. Beith, Ross & Swick's Social
Schomer, 35lb (Mr. Sedgwick) 0Mr. F. Sutton's Tempe, 60lb
(Mr. Morrison) 0Mr. J. A. Ridgway's Sonyobera, 85lb
(Mr. Ridgway) 0Mr. J. J. Fisher's Dumping, 80lb.
(Mr. Adams) 0

Cash Sweeps.

Winner: \$8.40 Ticket No.

1, 55, \$429.75

2, 7.00 2, 65, 429.75

3, 6.40 3, 49, 95.50

JUDGEMENT OF PACE COMPETITION.

Time—1min. 25secs.

1—Mr. W. J. Morrison.

2—Mr. T. J. Fisher.

3—Mr. G. Morton Smith

Cash Sweeps.

Winner: \$31.70 Ticket No.

1, 13.60 1, 189, \$692.20

2, 13.60 2, 160, 197.80

3, 12.20 3, 190, 98.90

CLASS HANDICAP: "B" CLASS.—Once
round.Mr. Adams' Tittlemouse, 152lb
(Mr. Adams) 1Messrs. G. & G.'s First Violin (late
Ariel), 147lb (Mr. Knoll) 2Dr. Forsyth's Buchanan's 150lb
(Mr. Barton) 3Mr. Horsford's Cloudlands, 153lb
(Mr. W. Johnson) 0Messrs. Beith, Ross & Swick's Town
Mouse, 147lb (Mr. Sedgwick) 0

Time—2min. 31.5secs.

Winner: \$9.50 Ticket No.

1, 6.60 1, 104, \$729.00

2, 12.60 2, 18, 208.00

3, 108, 104.00

CLASS HANDICAP: "A" CLASS.—One and
a Quarter Mile.Messrs. Beith, Ross & Swick's Yid,
162lb (Mr. Sedgwick) 1Sir Ellis Kadoorie's Pingwu Chief,
147lb (Mr. Adams) 2Dr. Forsyth's Ben (late Merry
Monarch), 154lb (Mr. Barton) 3Sir Ellis Kadoorie's Australian Chief,
153lb (Mr. Knoll) 0Sir Paul's Choice Dahlia, 152lb
(Mr. Sutton) 0Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin's Ben Bolt
(late King Ben), 150lb
(Mr. Kremer) 0

Time—2min. 45.4secs.

Cash Sweeps.

Winner: \$14.30 Ticket No.

1, 5.28 1, 87, \$892.50

2, 9.40 2, 144, 255.

SPORT.

HONGKONG v. THE UNIVERSITY.

LEAGUE MATCHES.

This match was played on the Hongkong Cricket Club's Ground and resulted in an overwhelming win for the home team, who, thus have a comfortable lead in the league. None of the visitors made any show against the bowling of Donnelly, and Morgan, who took 5 wickets each for just over 5 and 4 runs apiece respectively. Bowling for the University, Brayshaw kept a fine length and captured 5 wickets for 57 runs. Maas had top score of the match with a spirited 41. Scores:—

UNIVERSITY.				
R. A. Pensohy-Fane, b Donnelly	2			
J. D. Wright, b Morgan	9			
G. E. Marley, b.w., b Morgan	9			
K. Brayshaw, c Maas, b Morgan	10			
A. H. Runjadin, c Joseland, b Donnelly	9			
D. K. Samy, b Donnelly	1			
W. Giffens, c Maas, b Morgan	1			
G. Hall, b Donnelly	7			
J. M. Jack, c Murray, b Morgan	1			
Chenck Took Look, c Murray, b Donnelly	0			
Chun Sui Ka, not out	0			
Extras	4			
Total	52			

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Donnelly	10	4	26	5
Morgan	10	2	22	5

HONGKONG.

L. H. E. Murray, st. Fane, c	19			
Marley	7			
H. E. Muriel, c and b Brayshaw	7			
H. H. Taylor, b Brayshaw	7			
L. McNeill, b Brayshaw	3			
F. E. Joseland, b Brayshaw	3			
M. M. Maas, c Samy, b Hall	41			
R. Kennedy, c Fane, b Brayshaw	10			
Lt.-Col. Morgan, not out	26			
P. Jacks, c Brayshaw, b Wright	4			
H. E. Hollands, c Chenck, b Samy	26			
D. E. Donnelly, c Wright, b Brayshaw	12			
Extras	12			
Total	171			

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Brayshaw	17	3	57	6
Marley	11	2	35	1
Hall	3	0	25	1
Wright	2	0	14	1
Samy	1	0	8	1

KOWLOON v. CIVIL SERVICE.

This match at King's Park, Kowloon, ended in a draw. The Civil Service batted first and took two hours and a quarter to compile 164 for the loss of nine wickets. The first two wickets put up 54, but after this scoring was painfully slow until the eighth wicket, which added 43 runs in 20 minutes. Wittell did best with the bat, making 30; while Overy was most successful with the ball, capturing 4 wickets for 22 runs. Kowloon were left with just an hour and 10 minutes to bat. They went out to hit, but were 47 behind with 4 wickets to fall when time was called. The pitch was fiery and treacherous, and nearly all the bowlers were "bumping" badly. Scores:—

CIVIL SERVICE.				
R. C. Wittell, c Macaskill, b Overy	30			
D. M. Goodall, c Robinson, b Overy	20			
W. Dixon, c Robinson, b Stalker	11			
B. W. Bradbury, c Stapleton, b Overy	9			
T. McCormack, b.w., b Pestonji	1			
J. C. Fletcher, b Hodge	16			
R. W. Hamilton, c Robinson, b Pestonji	6			
P. T. Lumble, c Stalker, b Overy	24			
W. H. Edmonds, c Macaskill, b Stalker	16			
F. Ling, not out	6			
S. E. Alderman, not out	6			
Extras	19			
Total (for 9 wickets)	164			

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
J. Stalker	14	2	47	2
R. Pestonji	14	0	53	2
K. E. Macaskill	7	2	19	0
H. Overy	10	2	22	4
L. E. S. Hodge	3	0	4	1

KOWLOON.

J. Stalker, c Ling, b Hamilton	11			
C. J. Stapleton, b Wittell	9			
A. de Souza, b Wittell	24			
H. H. Mead, b Ling	2			
D. J. MacKenzie, b Wittell	12			
J. P. Robinson, b Hamilton	23			
K. R. Macaskill, not out	13			
W. T. Elson, not out	8			
Extras	12			
Total (for 6 wickets)	117			

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
E. W. Hamilton	6	1	29	2
R. C. Wittell	11	2	50	3
B. W. Bradbury	2	0	18	0
F. J. Ling	2	0	8	1

Hamilton bowled 4 no-balls.

CHINESE RECREATION CLUB v. CHAIGENGOWER.

In this match, played at the C.R.C. ground at Causeway Bay, the visiting bowlers failed to make any impression on the home batters, who ran up the formidable total of 205 for 3 wickets. Ng Sze Kwong made 105 (not out), the first century of the season; and Chow Yat Kwong followed with 75. There were some vigorous hitting, Ng Sze Kwong making 18 fours and his partner 15. In bowling, also, Ng Sze Kwong carried off the honours with 7 wickets for just over 9 runs apiece. Scores:—

CHINESE RECREATION CLUB.				
Yew Man Tsun, c Grimmer, b Graham	7			
Chow Yat Kwong, b Abbas	75			
Ng Sze Kwong, not out	105			
Ho Wing Kin, c Edwards, b Graham	1			
Gao, Lee, not out	16			
Extras	8			
Total (for 3 wickets)	205			

H. Ching, Un Hew Fan, Wong Po Kung, Ng Sze Yuen, Wei Lee San, and Wong Kwok Kwong did not bat.

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Graham	13	2	63	2
Grimmer	8	0	54	0
Abbas	3	1	27	1
Ford	3	0	14	0
Edwards	3	0	16	0
Jex	2	0	21	0

CHAIGENGOWER.

T. Ford, c G. Lee, b Ng Sze Kwong	0			
F. Thomson, c Ho Wing Kin, b Ng Sze Kwong	5			
W. Graham, c G. Lee, b Ng Sze Kwong	40			
S. Jex, b Ng Sze Kwong	3			
D. Kharas, b.w., b Ng Sze Kwong	1			
R. Basa, b.w., b Un Hew Fan	0			
S. D. Noria, c G. Lee, b Ng Sze Kwong	12			
A. Grimmer, c and b Ng Sze Kwong	24			
L. A. Rose, c Wei Lu San, b Un Hew Fan	2			
W. W. Edwards, not out	2			
M. Abbas, c Chow Yat Kwong, b Un Hew Fan	6			
Extras	13			
Total	114			

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Ng Sze Kwong	10	0	60	7
Un Hew Fan	10	3	33	3

LEAGUE TABLE.

Ng Sze Kwong carried off the batting honours on Saturday with the first century of the season—105, not out; and another member of the C.R.C. team had the next best score, 75. Ng Sze Kwong, Donnelly, Morgan and Brayshaw all bowled well. Hongkong's win over the University gives them premier place in the league with a lead of 2 points over Kowloon. The only military team which has succeeded so far in scoring any points is the Middlesex, who defeated the R.E.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	P.
Hongkong	3	3	0	0	9
Kowloon	3	2	0	1	7
Civil Service	3	1	0	2	5
C.R.C.	2	1	0	1	4
University	2	1	1	0	3
Middlesex	2	1	1	0	3
R.E.	3	0	3	0	0
R.G.A.	2	0	2	0	0
Navy	1	0	1	0	0
Craigengower	1	0	1	0	0

3 points for a win and 1 point for a drawn match.

33RD CO. R.G.A. v. NAVY.

FRIENDLY.

Played at Happy Valley on Saturday and won easily by the Artillerymen, for whom Athorne bowled splendidly. Scores:—

NAVY.				
F. W. Cary, b Athorne	16			
Hack, b Athorne	8			
A. G. Pile, c Dix, b Mann	0			
Moriarty, run out	2			
Craig, c Middleton, b Athorne	3			
A. P. Wilde, b Athorne	3			
Henley, c Mann, b Middleton	1			
Breslin, c Mann, b Athorne	0			
Staley, c and b Athorne	0			
Hyder, not out	0			
Bareley, c Hawley, b Athorne	0			
Extras	3			
Total	36			

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Athorne	10.5	5	18	7
Mann	6	2	10	1
Middleton	4	2	6	1

33RD CO. R.G.A.

Green, b Henley	44			
Perkins, b Hack	10			
Mann, c Hack, b Pile	6			
Dix, st., b Pile	0			
Page, b Henley	1			
Athorne, b Henley	7			
Sharpe, c Pile, b Breslin	11			
Veal, not out	4			
Middleton, c Hack, b Breslin	10			
Taylor, c Moriarty, b Henley	1			
Hawley, did not bat	0			
Extras	4			
Total (for 9 wickets)	96			

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hack	7	1	28	1
Pile	12	0	43	2
Henley	7	2	14	4
Staley	5	1	5	0
Breslin	2.2	0	4	2

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

H.K.F.C. v. MIDDLESEX REGT.

HONGKONG LEAGUE—1ST DIVISION.

League football started in earnest on Saturday. The Club and Middlesex met in the first division on the Club Ground. The Club won the toss and set their opponents to face the sun. The game opened with fast play, the Middlesex pressing strongly. Before long the soldiers obtained the lead, Sayers beating the goalkeeper with a fine shot. The Club then got away, and MacTavish tried to force his way through, but was stopped when about to shoot. Sayers again came into prominence for the Middlesex, but was pulled up by McCubbin, just as he was becoming dangerous. After the ball had been sent behind the Middlesex goal, Sayers obtained possession of it from about the centre of the field, and breaking through the defence, put the ball out of the goalkeeper's reach. At half-time the Middlesex led by two goals to nil.

In the second half the Club soon got going. A fine shot from Railton struck the upright and rebounded into play. There was a scramble near the goalmouth, and Railton, again securing, found the net. The Infantrymen then had things their own way for a time, their two wing men showing especially good form, and, but for the excellent play of McCubbin and Railton, would most likely have added a third point. As it was, Rodgers, who had charged places with Knight in goal, had one or two very stiff shots, but he dealt with them in masterly fashion. The Club then made another rally, and "hands" in the penalty area, gave them their opportunity to equalise. Stewart took the kick and made no mistake. Although the Middlesex forwards tried hard to snatch a victory, the result was a draw of two goals each.

NAVY v. ROYAL ENGINEERS.

For their opening Hongkong League match on Saturday, the Navy were unable to field the team they had hoped would represent them. That on duty did fairly well, but had bad luck, and an accident to their centre-forward early in the second half left them with only ten players for the rest of the game. The Navy forwards were on the small side, but showed plenty of speed. It was not until Hutchison obtained, however, that they threatened the soldiers' goal seriously. Then Townsend was forced to give a corner to save. The first shot from the R.E. came from Pascall, but it was a corner that brought the Engineers their first point. Strange kicking in hard and Gordon heading into the net. Two more goals were soon forthcoming. Clarks equalised by running between the R.E. backs and getting to the ball before Townsend, who had left his goal to clear. Almost immediately afterwards the soldiers took the lead again, Pascall shooting in, and Black, in attempting to kick away, had the mortification of seeing the ball go off his boot into his own goal. Then Hutchison made a valiant effort to equalise, but the ball crossed in front of goal with the custodian seemingly beaten, and there was no further scoring before the interval.

Shortly after resuming Clarke fell and hurt himself so much that he was obliged to leave the field. For a time the R.E. were quite on top, but gradually the sailors overcame their difficulties and made dangerous raids on the soldiers' goal. Hutchison and Cape, for the Navy, and Horlop, for the Army, were conspicuous with good shots during this half. Just before "time" there was a tremendous scrum in the soldiers' goal, but the danger was averted and the final whistle sounded with the Engineers winners by 2 goals to 1.

SOUTH CHINA ATHLETIC v. R.E.

RESERVES.

HONGKONG LEAGUE—2ND DIVISION.

This match was played at Happy Valley on Saturday. The first team to find the net were the soldiers, but gradually the clever Chinese players found their form, their passing being quite good, and the equaliser was recorded before the interval. After changing ends, matters still favoured the Chinese, who emerged the winners by 3 goals to 1.

BILLIARDS.

VOLUNTEER CUP.

The 37th Company R.G.A. met the 33rd Company R.G.A. in the semi-final of this competition at the Soldiers' Club on Friday evening. Very even games resulted, the Lyemum team being 14 points ahead at the conclusion of play. Doubtful figures being very frequent although no exceptionally high breaks were made.

37th CO. R.G.A.

33rd CO. R.G.A.				
Capt. Small, 200 Gun, Parrot	197			
C.S.M. Heath 200 2nd Lt. Thornehill 191				
R.S.M. Tilton 188 Master Gr. Hartree 200				

GOLF.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP.

FIRST AND SECOND ROUNDS.

In this competition, which opened at Fanning yesterday, the results were as follow:—

First Round.

Lindsell beat Des Voeux by 1 up. Thursfield (whose card included four 3s) beat Fisher, 2 and 1. R. Hancock beat Rawlinson, 3 and 6. Leith beat Cumming, 2 and 1. S. Thompson beat B. Johnson, 3 and 4. Raworth beat S. Evans, 2 and 1. Tisdall beat Redmond, 7 and 5. Dodwell (last year's runner-up) beat Stewart (last year's winner) by 1 up. The details of this round were as follows:— Dodwell: Out—4, 4, 3, 5, 5, 4, 4, 5=39; in—5, 6, 4, 5, 5, 4, 4, 5, 5=43; total—82. Stewart: Out—5, 5, 4, 4, 4, 4, 3, 5, 6=40; in—5, 5, 4, 5, 4, 5, 4, 5=43; total—83. Owing to the fact that Dodwell has recently bent off form and Stewart has been showing remarkably good form, the result of the match was not altogether expected. Dodwell was dumpy one, and on the last green had Stewart managed to hole a put of a yard and a half he would have taken the match to the 19th hole. Keith beat Murray, 6 and 5. Sandford beat Loughlin, 5 and 3. Edwards beat E. Davidson, 7 and 5. K. S. Morrison beat W. J. Morrison, 5 and 4. Brayshaw and Purves went to the 19th green, where Brayshaw won. Lindsay Woods and Milner Jones also went to the 19th green, where Milner Jones won. Ritchie beat Grist, 8 and 7. Crew beat Ridger, jun., 2 and 1.

Second Round.

Thursfield beat Lindsell at the 19th hole. Leith beat R. Hancock by 7 and 6. Thomson beat Raworth at the 19th hole. Dodwell beat Tisdall by 8 and 6. Sandford beat Kraft by 3 and 1. Edwards beat K. S. Morrison by 6 and 4. Brayshaw beat Milner Jones by 4 and 2. Ritchie beat Crew by 3 and 1.

YACHTING.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

The opening cruise of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club took place on Saturday under the most favourable weather conditions, and brought out a large attendance of members and visitors to witness the various events, which were keenly contested. The band of the 18th Infantry enlivened the proceedings with selections of music. The officials were:—Yachting starter—Mr. H. W. Bird. Time-keepers—Mr. D. K. Blair and Mr. C. D. J. Bell. Rowing starter—Mr. E. H. Sharp. R.C. Judge—Mr. E. Bullock. Tea was served on the Lawn, and, at the conclusion of the afternoon's sport, the Hon. Mr. Claud Savern, C.M.G., in introducing Mrs. Pollock, who kindly presented the prizes, made cheering reference to the progress the club was making in yachting, rowing and swimming. He warmly welcomed the new yacht-owners, one of whom, he was pleased to notice, had started well by carrying off a prize in his first race.

After the prizes had been distributed, three rousing cheers were given for Mrs. Pollock, to whom a beautiful bouquet was presented by little Miss Newall. Following are the day's results:— CRUISER RACE. Course: Kowloon, Rock (S), Channel Rock (S), Lyemum Beacon (S). Distance: 4½ miles. At the commencement of the race the wind was easterly, blowing about 8 miles an hour, but gradually lightened to about 2 miles. *Feathers* and *Dorothy II.* appeared to get the best of a fairly good start, but soon gave way to *Niohe*, *Irene*, and *Vera*. The following are the finishing and corrected times:—

Yacht Handicap.

Yacht Handicap.

Yacht Handicap.

Yacht Handicap.

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Yacht Handicap.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY CO. LIMITED.

Application for new issue of Shares.

THE SHARE LIST Closes on THURSDAY, 1st November, 1917, at 3 P.M. [1213]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE HAVE This Day REMOVED our OFFICE to No. 19, LEE HONG STREET. MOXON & TAYLOR. Hongkong, 29th October, 1917. [1213]

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

LADIES' SECTION.

ECLECTIC COMPETITION.

HAPPY VALLEY.

THE above Competition, particulars of which are posted at Happy Valley, will begin on 1st November. [1214]

KOWLOON CANTON RAILWAY.

(British Section).

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on and from WEDNESDAY, 31st instant, and on each succeeding Wednesday until further Notice the Train Timed to leave Kowloon at 1.48 P.M. is cancelled and in its place a Train will leave at 1.28 P.M. and will run according to the timing of the present 1.28 P.M. Saturday Local Train. Trains will be served on this Train if ordered the previous day. By Order, H. P. WINSLOW, Manager. Kowloon, 29th October, 1917. [1215]



HONGKONG GOVERNMENT 6% WAR LOAN OF 1916.

Coupon No. 2.

Payable 1st November, 1917.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as the DEFINITIVE BONDS have not yet arrived from England, the Payment of the Dividend due on 1st November, 1917, will be made by a Provisional Coupon. Scrip Certificates should be presented at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Hongkong, on 1st November, 1917, when the Relative Provisional Coupon will be issued. E. D. C. WOLFE, Colonial Treasurer. Hongkong, 29th October, 1917. [1208]

GULA-KALUMPONG RUBBER ESTATES, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER REGISTER of the above Company will be CLOSED from 31st October to 12th November, both days inclusive. By Order, LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS, Colonial Register. Hongkong, 29th October, 1917. [1209]

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

THE CERTIFICATE for one Share No. 14011 in this Company standing in the name of WILLIAM DE RUSSET of Yokohama, Japan, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming, another Certificate for the said Share will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged. C. H. P. HAY, per pro. General Manager. Hongkong, 4th October, 1917. [1118]

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 4309 for two Shares Nos. 8771 and 17548 in this Company standing in the name of Mrs. ANNA JOSEFA CARNERO DE LEONARDO (deceased), late of Macao, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming, another certificate for the said Shares will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged. C. H. P. HAY, per pro. General Manager. Hongkong, 5th October, 1917. [1119]

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.

FRESH CROP of 1917 having been just collected orders solicited for Autumn or early Spring sowing.

List will be mailed free on application.

THE YOKOHAMA NURSERY Co., Ltd.,

P.O. Box 72,

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN. [1108]

INTIMATIONS

OUR + DAY.

ADDITIONAL.

BY kind arrangement with Messrs. J. J. BLAKE and M. S. COWAN. The "OUR DAY" Committee have pleasure in announcing that

THE CANEES

will give a Special Performance under the Patronage of His Excellency The Governor, Sir F. H. MAY, K.C.M.G., His Excellency Major-General VENTURA, Commander SANDERSON, R.N., at the

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT (MONDAY), 29th OCTOBER, at 9.15 P.M.

THE WHOLE OF THE NET PROCEEDS WILL BE GIVEN TO "OUR DAY" FUND

Booking at MOUTRIE'S Operas Today (Wednesday, 24th October, at 3 A.M.)
Stalls 3/-
Dress Circle 2/- [1119]

THE PENANG HARBOUR BOARD.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the position of GENERAL MANAGER of the PENANG HARBOUR BOARD.

Applicants should have thorough knowledge of all Shipping Matters, including the loading and unloading of Cargo and Coal, and Warehousing.

Applications, stating salary required, should be addressed to the Local Chairman, PENANG HARBOUR BOARD, Penang. [1205]



NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50. [1206]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LEASE

SUITABLE FIRMS may obtain Office Rooms in Missions Building, The Bund, Canton.

Apply—JACOB SPEICHER, Secretary-Treasurer, Missions Building, The Bund, Canton. [1201]

TO LET.

AT the Peak, HALF-HOUSE, Furnished, within easy distance of the tram. Moderate rental. Write—Box 40, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1190]

TO LET.

OFFICES in King's Buildings. HOUSES in Morston Terrace and Broadwood Terrace. HOUSES on Shamshu, Canton. Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd. [120]

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry, Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Lee House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to—THE MANAGER, Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd., 46, Connaught Road Central. [1200]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd., Alexandra Buildings. [1241]

TO LET.

NO. 28, BELLIOS TERRACE.

No. 57, WHITFIELD HOUSE and GODOWN, Shamshu Road. From 1st November, 1917, TOP FLOOR at 7, Duddell Street, now used as Messrs. Kelly & Walsh's Printing Office.

A LARGE ROOM suitable for Office in Queen's Building (corner of Connaught Road and Le House Street).

ONE GODOWN in Duddell Street.

TO BE SOLD.

"GLENSHIEL," No. 140 and 141, THE PRINCE.

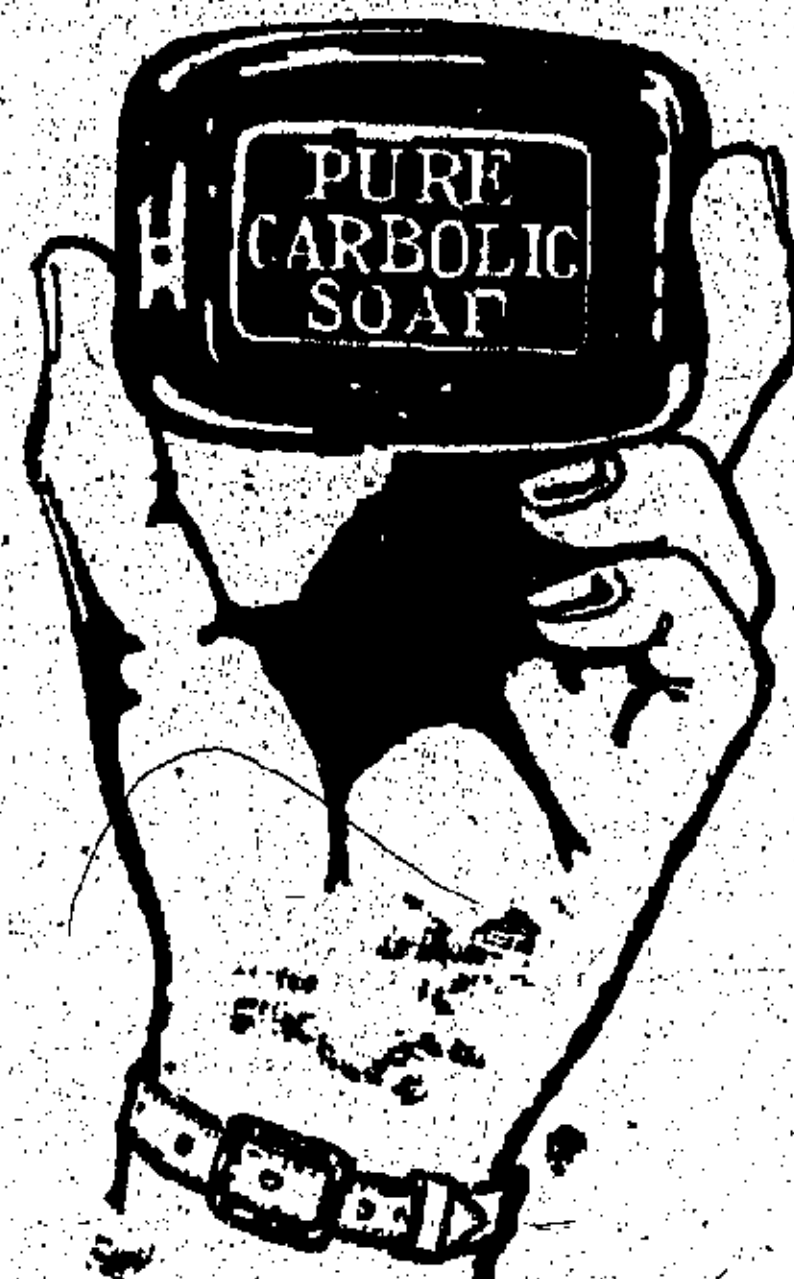
Apply to—

LINSTEAD & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings. [120]

INTIMATION

EVERY CAKE OF

WATSON'S



IS GUARANTEED TO CONTAIN THE CORRECT AMOUNT OF PURE CARBOLIC ACID SPECIFIED.

SUPPLIED IN 3 STRENGTHS

VIZ.:

5% FOR TOILET USE.

Price \$1.20 per box of three cakes.

10% FOR THE BATH.

Price \$1.75 per box of three cakes.

20% MEDICAL BATH SOAP.

Price 75 Cents per cake.

TO BE OBTAINABLE ONLY FROM

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD., HONGKONG AND CHINA. Telephone 16. [12]

BIRTH.

Forbes.—At Canton, on 27th October, 1917, the wife of Mr. D. Forbes, of a daughter. [1216]

MARRIAGE OFFICE, 104, DES VOUX ROAD, U. LONDON. OFFICE: 131, FINCH STREET, E.C. [1216]

The Daily Press. HONGKONG, 29th OCTOBER, 1917.

THE WAR.

Though the weather has again interfered with the Anglo-French offensive on the Western Front, substantial progress has been made during the past week towards clearing the enemy off the network of ridges in Flanders that stretches from Gheluvelt to Houthulst Wood. Simultaneously, the French have achieved a brilliant success further south in the Aisne region by advancing for a distance, in some places, of two miles and a half along a front of six miles against a series of very formidable subterranean defences garrisoned by the flower of the German army. The attack is described as comparable with the brilliant operations at Verdun in October and December of last year, when our gallant Allies recovered the ground occupied by the Germans in their eight months' attempt to capture the fort. After a terrific bombardment with sixteen-inch shells, which crashed through the roofs of the underground strongholds and buried the occupants under immense masses of stone, the infantry swept forward at great speed, overcoming every obstacle, although in some places the resistance offered to their progress was desperate. Fort Malmaison, occupying a commanding position and defended by the famous 1st Prussian Grenadiers, was taken, and the enemy were driven across the Oise-Aisne Canal, leaving all the heights on the south bank above the western end of the Ailette Valley in the hands of the French, who are now firmly established on the slopes from Vauxaillon to Chavignon, and have a commanding view of the Ailette Valley from end to end; a view up the Ardon Valley, at the head of which stands the great fortress of Laon; and a view northward across the plain over the enemy communications to Anzy. The new front runs from Mont des Signes to Chavignon. A battle is now waging for the possession of the western end of the long narrow barrier lying between the valleys of the Aisne and Ailette that bars the approach from the south to Laon. This barrier is described as the strongest natural fortress in northern France and the corner-stone of the Hindenburg line. The French have captured no fewer than 11,000 prisoners, belonging to eight different divisions, and 120 guns. France has thus given the lie to the rumour, probably circulated by the enemy, that she was utterly exhausted by her past efforts in the war.

In unpleasant contrast to this comes the news that the Central European Powers, taking advantage of the disorganised state of the Russian army, have transferred large bodies of troops from the Eastern front to the Italian front and launched a powerful offensive from Piave to the Carso. They have crossed the Isonzo and have penetrated Italian territory in several places. They claim already to have captured 60,000 prisoners and 450 guns. The Italians, who appear to have been taken by surprise, are preparing to evacuate the Bainsizza Plateau, which the second Italian Army conquered as the result of a magnificent effort in August. The Italian Government admit the gravity of the situation, but express confidence that if their troops continue to fight with the same spirit that they have exhibited hitherto the invader will soon be driven from Italian soil.

It is impossible to review the position on the various fronts without realising how different it might have been if Russia had been able to play the part assigned to her. The fruits of the Anglo-French offensive in Flanders and France would undoubtedly have been far greater if Germany had been kept fully employed on the Russian front, instead of being left free to transfer men and munitions—some of the latter actually manufactured by the British and abandoned by the Russians—to reinforce her wavering lines in the West. Italy, confronted with the forces hitherto opposed to her, would have continued her march towards Trieste. Russia herself would not have had occasion to deplore the loss of Riga and the useless sacrifice of many lives, or to contemplate the possibility of abandoning Petrograd. These results are all due to the slothful degradation of the Russian Army, which early this Spring was better equipped and better supplied with munitions than at any previous period in the war, thanks, in large measure, to the self-sacrificing efforts of its Allies. The cause of the demoralisation of the Russian Army is to be found in the baneful activities of the Socialist elements, who have destroyed its discipline with their impossible theories. If they would devote their energies to fighting for an enduring peace, instead of clamouring for that which Mr. Lloyd George truthfully described as "an armistice," they would be much nearer the realisation of the ideals which they profess. As Mr. KENNEDY told the Provisional Parliament the other day, "but for fanatics and traitors Russia and her Allies would have been assured of an honourable peace before Christmas. Germany is doomed to ultimate defeat, but the war is prolonged by the supineness of Russia, which provides the German military leaders with fresh reserves of man-power and enables them to revive the drooping spirits of the nation with spectacular successes. We can only hope that Russia will resolve, while there is yet time, to atone for the folly of the past six months."

An important change in the Wednesday train service on the Kowloon-Canton line is advertised. The Hon. Treasurer of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul acknowledges with thanks an anonymous donation of \$10.

An eclectic competition for the ladies' section of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club will begin at Happy Valley on the 1st prox.

A male Chinese passenger on a launch which plies between Hongkong and Samsheui jumped overboard on Friday and was drowned.

It is notified that, at the expiration of three months, Kung Hing & Co., Ltd., will be struck off the Register and the Company will be dissolved unless cause is shown to the contrary.

We understand that the Camp of the Hongkong Defence Corps has been postponed to the Chinese New Year.

The *Gazette* announces that H.E. the Governor has been pleased to appoint, provisionally and subject to His Majesty's pleasure, Mr. Ho Fook to be an unofficial member of the Legislative Council *vice* the Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G., retired.

The Attorney-General will move in the Chief Justice's Court, this morning, for the admission as a barrister-at-law of the Supreme Court of Hongkong of Mr. L. C. Leung, eldest son of Mr. Yung Yan C. Leung, eldest son of Mr. Leung Yan Po, compradors of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.

The following regulation has been made in regard to Blake Pier:—No person shall use or occupy or attempt to use or occupy any public chair or seat on the pier which is marked "reserved" unless he shall have previously paid to the attendant or other officer in charge thereof a sum of two cents and shall have obtained from him a ticket therefor.

At the meeting of the Sanitary Board to-morrow afternoon, Mr. F. B. L. Bowley will ask:—Which (if any) of the recommendations relative to the estimates for 1918, made by the Board to the Government on the 22nd May, 1917, have not been adopted by the Government? And for what reasons have any of such recommendations not been adopted?

It is announced in the *Gazette* that as the definitive Bonds for the Hongkong Government 6 per cent. War Loan of 1916 have not yet arrived from England, the payment of the dividend due on 1st November, 1917, will be made by a provisional coupon. Scrip certificates should be presented at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Hongkong, on 1st November, 1917, when the relative provisional coupons will be issued.

As will be seen from our advertisement columns, "the Camcos," a talented company of entertainers well-known to Hongkong audiences, will give a special performance at the Victoria Theatre this evening, the net proceeds of which will be devoted to "Our Day Fund." The entertainment is under the patronage of H.E. the Governor, H.E. the General, and the Commodore. A splendid programme has been arranged, and a full house is anticipated. The booking is at Moutrie's.

After a hearing extending over several days the case at the Criminal Sessions in which Kwong Pui, alias Kwong Tak King, of the *Macao Yat Po* (now defunct), was indicted for demanding money, with menaces, was concluded on Saturday. The jury found the accused guilty and Mrs. Justice Compertz reserved judgment, pending argument before a Full Court of the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock's technical objections to the form of the indictment. The sitting of the Full Court has been provisionally fixed for next Friday morning, by which time it is hoped the Chief Justice will be well enough to resume his duties.

TIENTSIN FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FROM HONGKONG CHINESE.

At a meeting held at the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce on Friday the following subscriptions were raised for the Tientsin Flood Relief Fund:—Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, \$1,000; Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, \$1,000; Messrs. Chan Kai Ming, \$1,000; Ho Koon Tong, \$1,000; Chow Shau Shun, \$1,000; Chow Yue Ting, \$1,000; Chow Tung Sang, \$1,000; Li Po Kwei, \$1,000; Li Yik Mai, \$1,000; Ip Shau Chi, \$1,000; Li Shun Fan, \$300; Li Wing Kwong, \$300; Chan Tung, \$200; Ho Wing, \$200; Lo Cheung Shun, \$200; Lo Siu Hoi, \$200; Fung Ping Shing, \$200; Wong Kam Fuk, \$200; Wong Lan Sing, \$200; Ma Wing Chan, \$200; Ho Kwong, \$200; Chan Kan Yue, \$100; and Lau Yik Chuk, \$100.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."] CANTON, October 28th.

The Tsuchan has sent a delegate to Swatow to request Mok King-yu, Defence Commissioner of Swatow, to cancel the declaration of independence of Canton. Mok is also requested to maintain peace and order.

Admiral Ching Pih-kwong has offered naval assistance to settle the Swatow. In reply to the inquiries of various Consuls on Shamshu, the Tsuchan has undertaken to protect foreigners and their properties in Swatow.

MINISTERS AND THEIR DUTIES. The Generalissimo, Sun Yat-sen, has sent representatives to request the Ministers appointed by the Special Parliament to assume office.

CORRESPONDENCE.

DANGEROUS CORNERS ON THE POKFULAM—ABERDEEN ROAD

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."] Sir,—For the magnificent development budget for 1918, His Excellency merits the title of the "Colossus of Rhodes," and the thanks of all future colonists.

But, pending the completion of the circle round the Island, could not the zealous engineer in charge of existing thoroughfares add to his good deeds by putting in a little more spade work at various dangerous corners on the Pokfulam-Aberdeen road? Especially at the bridges (1) near the third milestone, (2) at Pokfulam, and (3) at the foot of the hill west of Aberdeen Cemetery, and at several of the corners on the steep Pokfulam hills, where a little judicious work might tend to the saving of life.—Yours truly, ROADSTER.

AUCTION BRIDGE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."] Sir,—In your issue of Saturday Mr. R. E. Lindsell very kindly gave the information asked for by "Antiquated Outport," and also corrected me as to the change of rules in the English code. In England last year I had heard that the new American bidding might be adopted, but not till after the war, and recently I encountered a bridge player, passing through here on his return from London, who informed me that he understood this had been officially done, but he was not quite certain on the point. Therefore, "not being entirely up to date in the subject," as Mr. Lindsell very properly remarks, I wrote a letter in your columns in the hope of getting a reply, which would remove the doubts I still had. This Mr. Lindsell has now done.

But I never committed myself to the statement that most bridge players in Hongkong followed the American code of rules, as Mr. Lindsell states. I framed the sentence he refers to so that it could not bear this construction, as I did not feel qualified to express an opinion on the subject. Later on, Mr. Lindsell says that what I call the American code is now the official English code also. In this, I take it, he means only as regards the new value of the bids, and not, for instance, as regards penalties, which in the American code, as far as I recollect, are rather sicer than our own.

I will only add that I feel sure that many other bridge-players here, besides myself, are very grateful to Mr. Lindsell for having troubled himself in the matter, and hope that he will publish any further information that he may have on the subject. Of course, if the new English rules can be procured in Hongkong, so much the better. I was unable to ascertain this on Saturday owing to early closing.—I am, Sir, "OLD ETONTIAN."

CANTON'S PROTEST TO PEKING.

LOANS ILLEGAL WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

The National Assembly in Extraordinary Session in Canton has telegraphed to the Acting-President Feng Kuo-chang, protesting against the contracting of public loans with a certain Power for the purpose of purchasing arms and ammunitions. The Assembly points out that, according to Section 4, Article 16, of the Provisional Constitution, no public bonds or contracts for loans which involve a burden on the nation can be issued by the Government without the consent of the National Assembly. As the loan referred to has not been approved by the National Assembly, it has no effect. The telegram calls the attention of General Feng Kuo-chang, as Acting-President, to the fact that he will be made jointly responsible with Tuan Chi-jui for the violation of the Provisional Constitution in illegally contracting loans without the approval of the National Assembly. The Assembly requests the Acting-President to refuse to seal the proposed loan according to law.—*Intelligence Bureau Canton.*

In reply to a question in the House of Commons it was stated that the number of lives reported as lost on British merchant vessels owing to enemy action from the beginning of the war until June 30th last is 9,448—namely, 3,888 passengers and 5,560 officers and seamen.

THE WAR.

ANGLO-FRENCH SUCCESS CONTINUES.

AMERICAN ARTILLERY'S BAPTISM OF FIRE.

AUSTRO-GERMANS CLAIM VICTORY ON ITALIAN FRONT.

SIXTY THOUSAND ITALIANS TAKEN PRISONER.

GERMAN MENACE TO PETROGRAD.

RUSSIA'S COMMUNICATIONS WITH SWEDEN ENDANGERED.

Branco-Belgian front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH FRONT.

ELEVEN HUNDRED GERMANS CAPTURED.

LONDON, October 28th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The operations by the French this morning north of St. Jansbeek were continued with success, the French advancing astride the Bixchoote-Bixchoote road, despite the difficulties of floods and the heavy ground.

The French captured the villages Aschloop, Kippe and Merckem, with a great many farms and strong points, taking a number of prisoners.

There was great reciprocal artillery firing on the British battle-front, but there was no infantry action.

The number of prisoners captured since yesterday morning exceeds 1,100, of whom 300 were captured by the French.

AEROPLANES FLYING LEVEL WITH HOUSE-TOPS.

Despite the rain, our aeroplanes yesterday performed valuable work in locating our attacking infantry and reporting on suitable targets to our artillery.

Our aeroplanes, flying low, fired 10,000 rounds at the enemy's troops and transports.

Two of our machines flew down the main streets of a town on the level with the houses, firing at bodies of enemy troops.

Three German machines were brought down, one was driven down, and two of our machines are missing.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, October 27th.

A wireless German official report states:—The Anglo-French effort in Flanders, yesterday failed, and the French vainly endeavoured to gain a foothold on the north bank of the Oise-Aisne Canal.

FINE ADVANCE BY CANADIANS.

LONDON, October 27th.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters states:—This morning the weather was fine, but the ground indescribably bad.

A feature of the fighting yesterday was the fine advance made by the Canadians along the Passchendaele ridge. The situation in this region further improved during the night.

Hostile shelling was not excessive, as it is believed that most of the guns have been moved to the rear. It is certain that the enemy is finding great difficulty in maintaining communication.

FEUD BETWEEN ENEMY ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

News from the German lines show that 800 men of the Nineteenth Reserve Infantry were recently imprisoned owing to their refusal to enter the line at Lens, and the feud between the enemy artillery and infantry does not seem to lessen.

EARLIER CABLES.

CANADIANS REPULSE HEAVY ATTACKS.

LONDON, October 27th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The Canadians successfully repulsed two heavy counter-attacks yesterday morning, to the south and west of Passchendaele, taking a number of prisoners.

We consolidated our gains without interference and further progressed to the west of Passchendaele, capturing eighteen machine-guns.

ENGLISH AND CANADIAN TROOPS CONSPICUOUS.

LONDON, October 27th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Operations, with limited objectives, were jointly undertaken. A fine day on Thursday with a fine drying wind promised improved fighting conditions, but a sudden change came during the night and heavy, almost incessant, rain has fallen since an early hour this morning. Notwithstanding the great difficulties facing the Allied troops considerable progress was made and valuable positions won on the greater part of the fronts attacked.

The main operation was carried out by English and Canadian regiments on the front to the north of the Ypres-Roulers railway. The Canadian battalions advanced along the main ridge towards Passchendaele and, passing beyond their objectives, established themselves on the rising ground to the south of the village.

Other Canadian battalions with troops of the English Naval Brigade and battalions of London Territorials made further progress in face of strong opposition along the spurs between the main ridge and our positions. Eastward of Poelcapelle we captured a number of strong points and fortified farms.

Heavy fighting occurred eastward and north-eastward of Poelcapelle, in which Lancashire and north-country troops progressed at certain points.

Subsidiary simultaneous attacks were made by English troops in the neighbourhood of Menin road and by the French northward of Bixchoote.

There was fierce fighting all day long astride the Menin road and eastward of Polderhoek, in which progress was made and a considerable number taken prisoner.

Northward of Bixchoote the French, attacking with great gallantry, crossed the Saint Jansbeek in flood and captured objectives beyond with a number of prisoners.

The Allies in the course of these operations took prisoner eight hundred.

During an air-raid on the night of the 24th-25th another ton of bombs was dropped on Burbach works. Three participating aeroplanes are missing. Our aeroplanes on Thursday night attacked four aerodromes. Forty-five heavy bombs were dropped and obtained a direct hit in one instance on a group of hangars. One machine has not returned.

BATTLE IN FLOODED FIELDS.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters says:—To-day's battle has been fought on flooded fields in driving rain of pitiless intensity, although the meteorological experts overnight regarded the prospects hopefully. Therefore, it is a marvel the troops have accomplished so much.

The sum total of the day's results is a series of important tactical gains, although we should have done much more under favourable heavens. In the region of Poelcapelle Chateau the advance was a dash of performance. The place was a dashed headquarters garrisoned by four hundred. We took prisoner sixty from the remains, the defenders including an adjutant.

By mid-day our airmen discerned our troops upon a spur of Bellevue Ridge, a vantage point for which there had been much fighting previously. If the spur is finally held, the day will be marked by at least one conspicuous gain. Other places on the battle front were impassable. Floods are reported to be holding up the advance. The enemy is pretty densely massed all along the front.

An attack on the left by the French carried a number of concrete defences with the lightest casualties, owing partly to the erratic nature of the enemy barrage.

It is probable the enemy was aware of the coming attack, because his aeroplanes were flying low over our positions for half an hour before the attack was launched, and for five minutes before our heavy fire opened all along the front.

The Canadians bore a gallant part in to-day's fighting.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

ACTION CONTINUES.

PARIS, October 27th.

A communiqué states:—In Belgium our troops are continuing the action between Dreighele and Draubank.

We captured new German trenches north of the objectives which we reached yesterday.

Our progress continues satisfactory, despite the difficulty of the ground.

South of the Aisne there was intermittent artillery firing.

AMERICAN TROOPS BAPTISM OF FIRE.

LONDON, October 27th.

It is announced that American troops are now on the front line in France.

The American artillery have fired their first shot.

EARLIER CABLES.

FRENCH CAPTURE FILIAN.

PARIS, October 27th.

A communiqué states:—There were no enemy counter-attacks in Belgium. The prisoners we took this morning exceed 200.

Following up our successes on the right, on the north of the Aisne, we drove back the enemy from the region to the north of Chapelle Ste. Barthele to the reservoir, capturing the village of Filian. Farther east, we went beyond the crest of the plateau, to the north of Crevigny spur.

The situation elsewhere is unchanged. We have counted 160 guns that have been captured since October 23rd, including several eight-inch howitzers and many heavy guns.

The enemy *coup de main* in Champagne failed.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, October 27th.

A wireless German official message states that strong Franco-British attacks from Bixchoote to the Ypres-Roulers railway, astride the Menin-Ypres road, broke down singularly.

BATTLE REACHES LOGICAL CONCLUSION.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, summarising the results of the Aisne offensive, says:—The operation reached its logical conclusion with the capture of the German artillery centres in Pignin Forest and at Pargny and Elain. The whole of the tactical objectives from left to right were secured. Moreover, the strategic objectives of Pignin and the wooded crest behind as well as Pargny and Elain were obtained at relatively small cost.

The troops are practically everywhere now in touch with the Oise and Aisne Canal.

There are indications that the enemy is uncomfortable in the marshy ground of the Canal banks and is making for positions farther up the valley slopes. Any way the enemy in Ailette Valley is under observed artillery fire as far as Les Boverettes.

ENEMY ARTILLERY CRIPPLED.

A striking feature of the battle was the crippling of the enemy artillery by the French bombardment preventing the feeding of batteries with munitions. Consequently, shell wounds were phenomenally low.

Many of the prisoners belonging to one of the smartest Prussian Guards were in a state bordering on rebellion when captured, and declared that they had been foodless for three days and that all their officers has abandoned them.

By yesterday the only German guns able to fire in the valley were the batteries at Monampieu lying across canal from Chavignon, but these were soon silenced by our frontal flanking fire. From our new positions we now view the enemy's communications running across the valley to Coucy Forest.

Aerial Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

NAVAL AIRCRAFT ACTIVE.

LONDON, October 27th.

The Admiralty announce that Naval aircraft bombed Varsseque, aerodrome and Thurot railway junction yesterday. The weather rendered observation difficult.

DUNKIRK BOMBED.

PARIS, October 27th.

German aeroplanes dropped twenty bombs of large calibre on Dunkirk. There were thirty civilian victims.

Italian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ITALIAN FRONT.

GREAT BATTLE ON CARSO.

LONDON, October 27th.

An Italian official message states:—After crossing the boundary line between Monte Canin and the head of the Judrio Valley, the enemy attempted to reach the opening on the plains.

The hostile effort on the Carso is increasing. We repulsed strong offensive thrusts.

SITUATION ADMITTEDLY GRAVE.

LONDON, October 27th.

An Italian semi-official statement says that it is at present impossible to give all the details of the position on the front, where the struggle continues bitter and undecided.

The statement admits that the situation is grave, but if the Italian troops fight as they have done previously the enemy is not likely to tread on Italian soil for long.

GERMAN CLAIM.

LONDON, October 27th.

A wireless German official report says:—We are rapidly progressing on the Italian front, taking prisoners and booty hourly.

GREAT CONCENTRATION OF GERMAN TROOPS.

LONDON, October 27th.

Mr. Ward Price, the Press Correspondent, writing from the Italian Front on October 24th, states that 300,000 Germans from the Russian Front have been concentrated on a front of 20 miles, reinforced by Austrians, against the Italians, and more reinforcements are behind. General Mackensen is directing the Austro-German offensive and General von Ludow is commanding the Germans. The latter, profiting by the thick mist, suddenly attacked the Italian outposts position across the Isonzo, smashing the defending brigade, reaching the banks of the Isonzo, and the rain, up the river, they seized a part of Caporetto and then divided, a part attacking Mount Sturichski and the remainder pushing on towards Kobl with a view to turning the whole Italian line of defence. Both efforts were held up.

Meanwhile the other Germans made a frontal attack on the main Italian Isonzo line, and took Lucio and also forced the Italians holding the key to the position at Glubokan. A Brigade of Bersaglieri recaptured Glubokan by bomb and bayonet.

There is very fierce fighting, however, at Bainsizza, where the enemy is making a determined effort to drive the Italians across the Isonzo, and very heavy fighting is proceeding on the triangle formed by the Isonzo with the apex at Tolmino. It is the object of the enemy to push down the valley roads into the Friulian plain.

Throughout the fighting, the Germans have shelled the Carso with seventeen inch shells, with a view to holding the Italians there.

GERMANS CLAIM 60,000 PRISONERS.

LONDON, October 27th.

A wireless German official report states:—The Austro-Germans have captured the mountain ridge at Stol and Mount Makur, and are pressing on through the Julian Alps towards the Italian Plain.

The prisoners now total 60,000 and the guns 450.

The Italian Isonzo Front is shaking as far as Wippac, but the enemy is maintaining his positions on the Carso.

The Balkans.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BALKANS FRONT.

SUCCESSFUL ANGLO-FRENCH RAIDS.

LONDON, October 27th.

A British message from Salonika says:—We captured four villages south of Seres, killing sixty Bulgarians and taking 100 prisoners. We then returned to our lines.

An Eastern communiqué says:—The British raided the village of Salmana, south of Seres, taking fifty Bulgarian prisoners.

In outpost fighting the French took prisoner twelve Austrians in the region of Pogradec.

The Near East.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

OPERATIONS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

LONDON, October 27th.

An official report from Mesopotamia states that the Turks on both banks of the Tigris, on October 25th, approached the positions at Samarra. On our advance, the Turks retreated without fighting.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE IRREPRESSIBLE HARDEN.

AMSTERDAM, October 27th.

Maximilian Harden, the Editor of *Zukunft*, has been prohibited from delivering lectures in Berlin.

SPANISH CABINET RESIGNS.

MADRID, October 27th.

The Cabinet has resigned.

EARLIER CABLES.

PREPARING TO EVACUATE HELSINGFORS.

PETROGRAD, October 27th.

Preparations for the evacuation of Helsingfors are proceeding.

GERMANS EXPECT EASY LANDING IN FINLAND.

PETROGRAD, October 27th.

Advices from Stockholm show that the Germans are sanguine of easily landing in Finland, capturing the Russians without resistance and of cutting the railway communications with Sweden.

LATEST CABLES.

ENEMY SQUADRONS BOMBARD COAST.

PETROGRAD, October 27th.

A wireless German official report states:—Enemy squadrons bombarded the Aina sector, Salsimund, and the southern coast of Kuno Island.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

THE DEFENCE OF PETROGRAD.

LONDON, October 27th.

In the Preliminary Parliament M. Kerevsky said there was no question of surrendering the capital to the enemy. On the contrary, the strengthening of the defence to the uttermost was 'engaging their consideration.' Any evacuation would be due to the food and fuel supply difficulties.

Parliament approved of the Government's declaration.

EARLIER CABLES.

PREPARING THE DEFENCE OF PETROGRAD.

PETROGRAD, October 27th.

A special committee comprising representatives of the Workers' and Soldiers' Council, the Baltic Fleet Committee, professional organisations and others, has undertaken the internal and external defence of Petrograd.

THE CONGRESS OF POLITICIANS.

MOSCOW, October 27th.

The Congress of Politicians has elected M. Rodzianko, a former President of the Duma, as President. In the course of a speech he declared that the Congress aimed at awakening the National Congress to the suppression of the existing anarchy.

THREATENED STRIKE.

The Municipal employees have decided to strike on the 28th inst. unless their demands are accepted.

THE ARMADA OF THE AIR

CAUSE OF THE DISASTER.

LONDON, October 27th.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters says:—French experts have established that the Zeppelin Armada disaster was primarily due to a breakdown of the system of steering by wireless.

When flying at more than fifteen thousand feet high, optical steering is impossible and the compass not dependable, because there are no means of correcting the drift. Consequently the Zeppelins in such circumstances depend on a continuous stream of wireless signals sent out by a number of German radio-goniometric stations whereby they are enabled to steer a correct course. On the last occasion these signals failed, probably owing to a storm which was encountered and fog.

The captured Zeppelin shows that the first message received from Germany when flying in England was that a Zeppelin training ship had broken loose and was being carried away by the wind.

The *Z-9* came down in France because it was impossible to endure the temperature, which was 30 degrees below zero, at a height of 22,000 feet. The men were stupefied with cold when they were captured. The water ballast froze in the tanks and the motors and wireless apparatus were stopped by the cold.

The Zeppelin destroyed at Lunenburg was hit by a shell at a height of 17,000 feet.

The chief novelty in the construction of the captured airships is the balloons, which are covered with gut instead of with rubber, which is very scarce in Germany. The intestines of 200,000 cattle are required to cover the balloons of a single super-Zeppelin.

P. & O. PURCHASE HAIN LINE

LONDON, October 27th.

The Times states that it is understood that a provisional agreement has been concluded by the Directors of the Hain Steamship Company to sell their shares to the P. & O. Company at a price of £20 for each £10 share, representing a total payment of nearly 24,000,000.

BRITAIN'S WAR COSTS.

ECONOMIES NECESSARY.

LONDON, October 27th.

The Select Committee on National Expenditure reports that the gross war expenditure up to the 30th September approximated five thousand millions sterling, against which £1,321,000,000 will be owing by the Allies, the Dominions and India.

The dead-weight of the National Debt had been increased by £3,000,000,000 and, if the present daily expenditure does not increase, each six months of the war will add £1,000,000,000 gross to the Debt. Despite the large advances from the United States, our advances do not show any tendency to diminish, and further economies are necessary.

The Imperial General Staff should be required to closely and constantly consider the comparative cost of alternative proposals before reaching conclusions. Referring to the Wheat Commission, the Committee state that the Commission's operations are not limited and are not financially controlled by the Treasury, from whom the Commission has drawn £27,000,000.

The great bulk of fourteen million quarters of wheat bought by the Commission from the Australian Government is still in Australia, and it is feared that much of this must be wasted if ships are not soon provided.

The Commission has largely increased the reserve of wheat in the United Kingdom, but owing to lack of suitable storage it is estimated that there will be a loss of at least two millions sterling on the year's working.

PORTUGAL AND GREAT BRITAIN.

SOLIDARITY OF FRIENDSHIP.

LONDON, October 27th.

The Press Bureau announces that the President of Portugal has sent a message to the King warmly acknowledging the demonstrations on the occasion of his visit to Great Britain and saying that they are sure proof of the friendship and solidarity of the two nations.

The King, in reply, expressed his deep satisfaction at having the opportunity of welcoming the head of a State which is our most ancient ally, and reciprocating the earnest desire for a continuance of the old and sincere friendship of the two peoples.

BRAZIL AND GERMANY.

SEIZURE OF ENEMY WARSHIP.

LONDON, October 27th.

The German warship seized by Brazil is the gunboat *Aber*. The torpedoed steamer *Lucia* was formerly the German steamer *Pelita*.

SENATE UNANIMOUSLY APPROVES STATE OF WAR.

RIO DE JANEIRO, October 26th.

The Senate has unanimously approved and the President has sanctioned the proclamation of a state of war with Germany.

ONE DISSENTIENT IN CHAMBER.

RIO DE JANEIRO, October 27th.

The Chamber passed the vote that a state of war exists with Germany "by 149 votes to 1."

EARLY SNOW IN SCOTLAND

LONDON, October 27th.

Six inches of snow have fallen in the east of Scotland.

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THE WAR.

(Continued from page 5.)

Franco-Belgian Front.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

SATISFACTORY PROGRESS IN FLANDERS.

LONDON, October 26th.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The Anglo-French launched attacks at 5.45 this morning to the east, north-east and north of Ypres.
We are making satisfactory progress. It rained heavily during the latter part of the night and is still continuing.

CLEARING OUT THE ENEMY.

Reuter's Correspondent at the British Headquarters states:—The British, in conjunction with the French on their left, this morning attacked the German positions along a network of ridges, which are steadily and inexorably being cleared of the enemy.

The weather was very bad, rain falling heavily.
The attacking front extends from Houthulst forest to the neighbourhood of Gheluvelt.

POELDERHOEK CHATEAU CAPTURED.

Shortly before seven o'clock our men could be seen entering "pill-boxes" upon the Bellevue Spur, which was one of the most important points of attack. A few minutes later signal lights displayed from Poelderhoek Chateau signified that we had carried this strongly fortified place. The enemy's retaliatory fire, so far, has been desultory, giving evidence of the effectiveness of our preliminary bombardment when various explosions were observed.

GERMANS EXPECTED ATTACK.

Prisoners admit that it was expected that we should attack again, and consequently the most vigilant defence had been maintained.

DIFFICULTY OF GETTING UP SUPPLIES.

Wonderful work has been done against stupendous odds during the last few days preparatory to this battle, many battalions of roadmakers and railwaymakers and also tunnelling companies having laboured like Trojans to enable our heroic transport units to get up the necessary supplies.

RAILWAY DAMAGED AND REPAIRED FORTY-EIGHT TIMES.

As illustrating the intensity of the fighting in this area, I may mention that during one night a short length light railway was damaged by shell fire forty-eight times, and forty-eight times repaired. This railway was maintained in running order for the bringing up of the heavy ammunition. The gunners, too, accomplished marvels, getting forward guns through mud frequently ankle-deep. Practically all our guns had to be moved forward, and although this seemed an almost superhuman task, nevertheless, by six o'clock last night the final howitzer battery was in position and registering.

Ill-luck as regards weather was by no means one-sided, and the enemy will find any attempt to counter-attack in mass very costly, since the advantage of ground is largely in our favour; and he is bound to come under a tremendous concentration fire as soon as he tries to deploy for an advance.

FRENCH FRONT.

IMPORTANT ADVANCE.

PARIS, October 26th.

A communiqué says:—We attacked at six o'clock this morning between Drieg-rachten and Draabank, in Belgium. We crossed the Saint Jansbeek and the Cover-beek, shoulder deep in water. We made important progress, despite the difficulties of the ground. We captured the village Draabank, the Pagegoed Woods and many farms organised as points d'appui. We took one hundred prisoners.

ENEMY SUFFERS SERIOUS LOSSES.

The night was calm on the entire front north of the Aisne, and the enemy only reacted feebly with his artillery. We are organising the captured positions on the south bank of the Oise and the Aisne Canal, on which the retreating enemy blew up bridges. The Germans re-attacked north of Chaume Wood, on the right bank of the Meuse. After a most lively fight, in which the enemy sustained serious losses, the enemy obtained a footing only on one of our advanced elements.

GERMAN OFFICIAL REPORT.

LONDON, October 26th.

A wireless German official message says that there was most violent artillery firing at Houthulst Wood as far as Hollebeke, and increased drum-fire in the morning. The Anglo-French nocturnal attacks failed.

The enemy attacked at several points since dawn.

The French yesterday attacked in the Ailette region.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH OUR PLANS.

After a short engagement at Pinon Wood, we withdrew to the northern bank of the Oise and the Aisne Canal, and, also in accordance with our plans, we withdrew behind the Canal near Charignon. We stormed positions at Chaume Wood on a width of 1,200 metres and brought back prisoners.

ENEMY'S HURRIED RETREAT.

LONDON, October 26th.

Correspondents at the French Headquarters emphasise the hurried retreat of the enemy, who is trying to evacuate the district north-east of Pinon, including the forest. His difficulties are very great, as he had to cross the road and marsh to the north bank of the canal under fire. It was here that many guns and prisoners were captured.

Yesterday the French reported that the enemy was cutting down fruit trees and destroying farms beyond the Ailette Valley, as he did prior to the retreat from the Saume last year.

HUGE GUNS CAPTURED.

Paris papers report that the captured German guns include two of tremendous power, each served by forty men, and firing torpedoes.

Italian Front.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIAN FRONT.

READY TO EVACUATE BAINISIZZA PLATEAU.

LONDON, October 26th.

An Italian official message states:—Powerful enemy forces have continued their offensive against our left wing on the Italian Front. We have withdrawn on our boundary line between Mount Maggiore and to the west of Auza and provided for the evacuation of the Bainisizza plateau.

GERMAN CLAIM.

A wireless German report states:—On our Northern Wing the Italian Army is retreating, and we are advancing beyond Karfot and Rongina.

There is already fighting at many places on Italian territory.

Our prisoners now number 30,000 of whom 700 are officers; and the booty includes 300 guns.

General.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE SOLIDARITY OF FRANCE CHAMBER HAS CONFIDENCE IN GOVERNMENT.

PARIS, October 26th.

In the Chamber, M. Barthoin, in a statement regarding French foreign policy, re-affirmed France's solidarity with Russia and confidence in the Russian Army. The enemy's military offensive, he said, had been broken and he is now pursuing an intense diplomatic offensive, the object being to disunite the Allies. The approaching Allied Conference would meet this peril. He re-affirmed the necessity for the return of Alsace-Lorraine to France, who would never make this concession to Germany.

M. Albert Thomas approved of M. Barthoin's statement.

The Chamber, by 258 votes to 137, passed a vote of confidence in the Government's ability to secure victory.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

TENDENCY TOWARDS UNITY.

LONDON, October 26th.

The Congress of Politicians, chiefly of the Bourgeois elements, and numbering one thousand, which has opened at Moscow, is interesting as showing the tendency of the staid forces to unite, in view of the failure of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Societies to meet the needs of the situation. The *Livresnia*, which is the Society's organ, admits that the power of the Societies is waning, chiefly owing to their technical incompetence to carry on the war and the country's requirements.

BRAZIL DECLARES WAR AGAINST GERMANY.

LONDON, October 26th.

Brazil has declared war on Germany.

THE REASON FOR WAR DECLARATION.

Reuter is officially informed that Brazil's declaration of war was finally due to the torpedoing of the Brazilian steamer *Macon* off the Spanish coast.

GERMAN WARSHIP TO BE SEIZED.

RIO DE JANEIRO, October 26th.

The President, in a message to Congress, states that it is impossible to avoid recognizing the state of war imposed on Brazil by Germany, and he proposes to seize the German warship anchored at Bahia.

GREAT BRITAIN AND HOLLAND.

THE HAGUE, October 26th.

The British Minister, in an interview, said that the Dutch statistics regarding the transit of gravel were untrustworthy, and the stoppage of the commercial cables would not censure while the transit continues. The British Government did not contemplate the arbitration which Holland had suggested, and America would not export foodstuffs to Holland while the matter remained unsettled.

GERMAN DECORATIONS RETURNED.

LONDON, October 26th.

The famous Arctic explorer Shackleton followed Amundsen's example in handing back his German decorations, and for the same reason.

AIMS OF SINN FEINERS.

LONDON, October 26th.

A Sinn Fein Convention has opened at Dublin for the purpose of formulating an Irish Constitution.

A Provisional Constitution declares that the Sinn Fein aim at securing international recognition of an independent Republic for Ireland and that this is to be achieved for the Irish people by means of the Referendum, by which they will freely choose their own Government. It is stated that there are 1,200 Sinn Fein Clubs with a membership of a quarter of a million.

POLITICS IN ITALY.

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE REJECTED.

ROME, October 26th.

The Chamber has, by 214 votes to 93, rejected a vote of confidence in the Government.

FALL OF GOVERNMENT ANTICIPATED.

LONDON, October 26th.

The fall of the Italian Government has been anticipated for some time. The Premier, Signor Boselli, who is upwards of eighty years of age, has lost vigour, and there is, moreover, dissatisfaction in connection with the food question.

New party combinations in the Chamber had rendered the position of the Ministry precarious. The crisis does not imply any weakening concerning the war.

CABINET RESIGNS.

LATER.

The Italian Cabinet has resigned.

THE ENGLISH JEWISH CORPS.

EAGERNESS TO FIGHT FOR BRITAIN.

The following particulars have been published of the Jewish corps now being raised in Britain:—

There are 40,000 Jews in the British Army at present, and of this number 52,000 are English Jews, the remaining 5,000 are from the Empire abroad. There are 8,000 Jews in the forces still in Britain, and these men should be very useful in training and stiffening the new recruits. It appears to be essential that before the scheme for the formation of the Jewish Corps goes much further arrangements should be made for the drafting in of many of the Jews serving in the forces still in Britain, should such a course be followed it will cut weeks from the period of training.

The formation of a Jewish division or brigade is a matter that must be handled with care. The new will be subject to the same discipline as the British soldier, will be given the same pay, and will have all the privileges of pensions and allowances that are enjoyed by the Army. They will, moreover, have their own butchers for killing "kosher" meat, and all their food will be prepared by cooks of their own faith. Rabbis will be appointed as chaplains, and at the same time, which is to be established within 30 miles of London, there will be a synagogue. British officers will, in most cases, superintend the training and staff arrangements, and the Army is being searched for suitable warrant, non-commissioned, and commissioned officers, who will be transferred as occasion requires.

Colonel Paterson, who is taking charge of all the arrangements, and will be given command of the force when it is formed, is a Jewish officer of considerable experience, with similar material in Gallipoli. He was the commander of the Zion Mule Corps, that extraordinary unit of Russian Jews recruited in Alexandria after their escape from Palestine. They landed with the first troops who set foot on the peninsula and stayed there until the last, always doing hard and gallant work under the most trying conditions. Colonel Paterson and his corps earned the praise of every general under whom they served.

The work now is much harder, but there are signs that Colonel Paterson will be helped a great deal by the men whom he is trying to enlist. Many of them do not deserve the slights that have been put upon them, and others are honestly anxious to fight for the land of their birth or for their adopted country. England. Colonel Paterson took his Mule Corps to Gallipoli four weeks after he formed it, and they walked straight into an inferno of shot and shell. Some won decorations, and the corps gained the golden opinions of thousands of the men for whom they toiled and often laid down their lives. Colonel Paterson lives in an atmosphere of Jewish, Hebrew, and Russian, and helping him is a most able Russian author and journalist. This man has been working for many months at the scheme, and recently he showed his enthusiasm and genuineness by enlisting as a private. He speaks eight languages and has now already risen to sergeant's rank.

There are 20,000 Jews of military age in London, so it will be seen that there is ample material to work on. After serving for three months with the Colours the Jewish soldier, if he wishes it, will not be sent to the front, but will become automatically naturalised, with one exception to himself. The formation of medical units from the same source is being undertaken.

The first move will be a series of demonstrations in East London and Leeds and Manchester. It is intended that the field of operations for the Jewish force be in Palestine.

RIGA AND THE BALTIC.

SEVEN CENTURIES OF HISTORY.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT TO "THE TIMES".]

Riga, the fallen Queen of the Baltic, was the most German town outside Germany. Riga was as German as Lübeck or Bremen. Metz is not so French, nor Trieste so Italian, as Riga was German. But Riga was no irreligious, no captive weeping by the water of Babylon. Riga was "German" of the good old northern, liberty-loving sort; seafaring, patriotic, republican, like her elder sisters of the Hansa, not stuck-up and boorish, like the *Duffles*, as the men of the Russian Baltic call the Boches.

Riga, no matter to whom she owed allegiance, has always been her own mistress. That is the secret of her history, four centuries of freedom, and her association with the sea. "Russian" Riga had been in name, for only 200 years, and, in fact, for only 25. Before Peter the Great, who last subdued her, she owed duty to Gustavus Adolphus and to his successors. But neither he, nor the masterful Charles XII, nor Peter himself, ever attempted to infringe the historic Charter under which Riga claimed the right to practise the Protestant religion, the German language, and independent jurisdiction. The Great Catherine did, indeed, install a Viceroy for Riga and Livonia. Riga bowed to the whim of a woman who had danced and lost her shoe in the city; but after her death the Viceroy disappeared.

In 1859 the Tsar Alexander III, made determined effort to Russify the administration of his dominions. Riga, too, was to be transformed. Riga suffered, and was still, until the Revolution of 1905, when her workmen caught the infection from the favored countryside. But revolution was never Riga's way. The old Hansa city, ruled in turn by Archbishops, by Teutonic Grand Masters, by alien captives and Kings innumerable, elected as her Chief Burgomaster the brother of a British peer.

If the Bremen traders, who, towards the middle of the 12th century, drifted to the mouth of the Dvina and settled there, had landed on an island, another England might have arisen in the Eastern Sea. It was too, a next-door neighbour of the English, in their Schleswig home. Bishop Meinhard of Holstein, who in 1188 brought the gospel of Christianity to this distant shore. His successor, Bishop Albert, founded in 1201 the town of Riga at the mouth of the Roga, a tributary of the Dvina, and his town-guard was called the Brotherhood of the Sword.

The Brothers went into partnership with the Teutonic Order against the Danes, and soon the Order started to quarrel with the ecclesiastical and temporal head of the town, who had been raised to the dignity of Archbishop. During the three centuries for which this struggle lasted the burghers usually took the side of the Church, whom they found to be an enlightened patron of trade. The struggle between Archbishop and Grand Master ended with the extinction of both at the Reformation, in favour of which Riga pronounced as early as 1522. For nearly four centuries the city remained one of the chief strongholds of Lutheranism in the world.

But the Great Merchants' Guild of St. Mary continued to meet in the visible presence of an image of the Virgin, the symbol of the Roman faith, which was as old as the Guild and nearly as old as the city. Riga's debt to the Church was indeed a heavy one. The statue which depicted the Prince-Archbishops of the 13th century to affiliate Riga to the almighty Hansa League was politically, as well as economically, sound. This act was the greatest service of all.

BURGER AND BLACK-HEAD.

Under the Hamburg code the Merchant-Venturers of Riga prospered exceedingly and learned to ruffe it with the best of the Easter-lugs. This tradition was never lost. As though not as wealthy as the merchants of Hamburg or of Bremen, the merchants of Riga enjoyed a dignified ease. For the last century and more they passed their leisure in a club which, for sureness of taste, equalled anything of the kind to be found in London. The dining-room, and the library were thoroughly well appointed; and in the reading-room were to be found *The Times*, the *Westminster Gazette*, the *Telegraph*, the *Morning Post*, the *Figaro*, together with innumerable Russian, German, and other periodicals. There were also a yacht club and two automobile clubs, the members of which made nothing of a run to the Caucasus or the Crimea, to the Austrian Alps, Switzerland, or the Riviera.

It was tradition that inspired and disciplined all this. Exactly five centuries ago the young bloods of the city founded a "bachelors' association," called the "Black-Heads" (*Schwarzhaupter*), after their chosen patron St. Mauritius, the Roman Moor. They acted as a sort of volunteer police by land and sea, and, when occasion offered, they were not above doing a bit of buccaneering on their own account. On shore they foregathered in a building which rivalled the Great Guild for splendour and still stands as a memorial of their prowess. No Baltic town, and certainly not Petrograd, can show anything so fine as the Black-Heads' House. On its gabled and elaborately decorated front it bears the arms of Riga flanked by those of Hamburg, Lübeck, and Bremen. Its collection of armour and presentation plate was priceless, and in the great banquet-hall contemporary portraits of Gustavus Adolphus, Charles XII, Peter the Great, and the Great Catherine looked down upon the guests.

Other monuments of the period endure in the shape of a dozen churches, several of which, together with the Cathedral, were founded 700 years ago. They emerge prominently from among the newer Orthodox foundations, including also a Cathedral, erected to the number of another dozen in more recent years. The last Catholic Archbishop of Riga, William of Brandenburg, died in 1563, but although the churches were converted to Lutheran uses, the edifices themselves remained, rich in memories. Many of these are enshrined in the old Convent attached to the Cathedral. Among

secular buildings the Castle is prominent, with a 400-year-old statue of the last Grand Master of the Riga branch of the Teutonic Order. Until 1836, when the ramparts were dismantled, Riga was a first-class fortress, defended by the Dvina on the west and by a moat towards the east. One bastion alone, the Powder Tower, into which Swedish cannon-balls have burrowed deep, has been preserved.

Since the fortifications were dismantled the city had grown rapidly; on both banks of the river, around the kernel of the old town. Among the public buildings which sprang up during the last half-century were new post and police offices, a railway office and a new station, the Cotton Exchange, several barracks, a polytechnic college for 2,000 students, a number of schools, new German and Russian theatres, a Lithuanian museum and club house, and above all the stately Orthodox Cathedral. Among the newer monuments four statues of Peter the Great and of Barclay de Tolly, the son of a Scottish merchant family long settled in Riga, who commanded the Russian armies during the earlier phases of the Napoleonic invasion. Well-laid-out parks and open spaces, with accommodation for football and tennis, abound. A death-rate of only 18 per 1,000 attested the excellent hygienic policy of the municipal authorities. The Dvina, which at Riga is half a mile wide, is spanned by a massive iron railway bridge, that dwarfs the old pontoon structure below it. On the broad stream of the river steam-factories used to ply between the old town and the further shore, where are the shipbuilding yards and the fortress of Dinamünde.

TRADE BEFORE THE WAR.

Before the war, although Libau carried the Russian trans-Atlantic traffic, the trade of Riga, inward and outward bound, stood at 4,000,000 tons, and its value at £40,000,000. This trade was borne in almost equal proportions under the Russian, the German, and the British flags. There were direct services with Petrograd and Libau; with Danzig, Stockholm, Hamburg, and Bremen; with Stockholm, Copenhagen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, and Rouen; and with Dundee, Leith, Hull, and London.

Among the chief exports were flax, hides, and timber, to the value of £5,000,000 each. Eggs came next, 1,000,000,000 of them, valued at £3,500,000. Most of these, together with about £500,000 worth of Siberian butter, found a market in the United Kingdom. Cereals accounted for another £1,000,000, valued at £750,000; indiarubber goods for £500,000. The chief imports included machinery, £2,500,000; indiarubber and cotton, £2,000,000; cotton and jute, £1,000,000; herrings and tea, £500,000 each.

But Riga had long ceased to be content merely to fetch and carry for others. During the last 20 years several hundred factories had sprung up, including foundries, cotton-spinning, pulp-mills, chimneys, and an indiarubber manufacturing company, which was the largest of its kind in the Empire. This industrial development had brought about a marked change in the city and its surroundings. Two years ago the Russians started scrapping and dismantling all this complicated machinery, and left little more than an empty shell.

It means to be seen here, after the war, will be able to get back on to its new high road to prosperity. During two decades of industrial activity the population had doubled, and numbered, before the exodus, over 500,000. The backbone was the Baltic-German element. It amounted to between 40 and 45 per cent. Together with an enterprising Lettish element, numbering 15 to 20 per cent., the Lutheran element was estimated at 60 per cent. The Russian Orthodox element numbered about 30 per cent., and the Jews about 15 per cent. The Russian element was largely accounted for by the Bureaucracy.

SPIRIT OF THE REPUBLIC.

Under the régime of martial-law the German element could but bow to the ordinances prohibiting the German language, not only in official intercourse, but also in private life. If the spirit which created the great Republic of the Baltic should be crushed out of existence, if the city did not exist it would have to be created. A tradition which goes back 500 years before Peter founded his Burgh on the Neva is an asset that any Empire may be proud of.

With all her intense pursuit of practical ends, the goods sense bred of independence and of association with a larger world across the sea saved Riga from narrowness of mind. Riga already a hundred years ago was more cultivated than either Moscow or St. Petersburg, more appreciative of artistic sweetness and light even than Königsberg, or many another Prussian town. Riga was never a university town. She never gave birth to a Kant. She preferred to give birth to her publisher, but she welcomed Herder, and her Hamburg within her walls. In 1837, too, Riga applauded Wagner's lost overture "Ride Britannia," and sheltered the composer who he wrote the music to Bulwer's "Rienzi."

With the same just sense of proportion the City Fathers have not allowed the warehouses, elevators, and factory-shafts of the new era to efface the historic aspect of the city. The towering spires of the old Catholic churches and the Castle still dominate the foreshore of the old town, with its mile of open market on the quay, under the shadow of gables that bear the hall mark of the Hansa.

FRENCH SHIPS' FIGHTS WITH SUBMARINES.

An investigation of the conditions in which encounters took place between French merchant ships and enemy submarines between Jan. 1st and August 1st, 1917, establishes the fact that the French ships were successful in 106 of these encounters. In 24 cases this was due to maneuvering to avoid torpedoes, and in 82 cases to the use of artillery, chiefly in reply to the submarine. In 13 cases, however, it was not the submarine which began the fight. On seven occasions a merchant vessel chased for advantage. Three cases are also noted in which the French vessel escaped by beaching or anchoring.

ITALY ALL IN!

II.—A DANGEROUS AND SUTILE ENEMY.

[BY GEORGE A. B. DEWAR.]

ROME.

A great man of war said to me lately in regard to some naval problem: "We ought to strike hard—that is the secret of success for navies as for armies. To be always on the aggressive, hitting the enemy."

It is the secret of success in war—not for armies and navies alone, but for nations in their whole home policy, in the front they offer to the enemy.

Now our "optimists," so called, are annoying because, whatever happens, they vow the war goes grandly and the enemy is breaking up; the pessimists are as bad with their moanings and croakings about the impossibility of beating "sixty million Germans." But worse than either is the type busy in his idle way with some collocation of words for detaching this power or that from the German group—instead of striking hard at the enemy in the field, on the water, at the base. This type, always diffident and full of vain doubts, does not trust or back up our Army and Navy. His one idea is to get somehow to the end of the war and crawl out by Turkey, now Bulgaria, now Austria. To bring or otherwise entice them out and so make Germany's position hopeless for some years to come—that is the idea. It does not signify that such a craven "draw" will only bring Germany on its again within a dozen years from now, nor does it signify that the cost can only bring out Bulgaria at the cost of Serbia; Austria at the cost of Italy as well as Serbia; Turkey at the price of our own eternal disgrace. What would America say about the proposal to get in again with the nation which butchers the Armenians with less compunction than we kill a fly? I fancy it would be something emphatic.

But it is not so much Bulgaria or Turkey that people are asked to regard leniently and "statesmen" advised to detach it is Austria. There is a pro-Austrian sentiment dispersed among a number of wide apart and even antagonistic minds in England. It is due to a complete misconception of the aim and character of the tyranny of Austria; also to a carelessness as to how her salvation on anything like the present basis must affect Italy—and Serbia too.

A NOBLE CRUSADE.

Italy did not go to war in May, 1915—when the Allied cause was at its nadir—simply for her own ends. She is quite as good as idealism as any nation, old or new, of the Entente. But, frankly, she did go to war with the resolve to release her people and her lands from the Austrian grip. How has Austria treated those people during the last half-century. Let us say, and how is she treating them to-day? As to the latter part of the question, I wish I could put before every reader of this article a photograph of the murder of a noble Italian crusader.

The Austrians took Lieutenant Battisti prisoner, and they hanged him like a vulgar criminal. It happens that an Austrian officer took a wonderful snapshot of the incident. Battisti is seen marching among a guard of assassins to the scaffold. About his set face and whole mien, the face and mien of a hero, is not a sign of flinching.

Death stands above me, whispering low I know not what into mine ear. Know of his strange language—phrases known to there is not a word of fear.

Battisti no more shrank from the Austrian scaffold than did the Italian patriot Angelo with his little dagger shrunk from the sword of Weispriss, first duellist of the old Austrian Army, in George Meredith's story.

This hanging of Battisti was typical Austrian. I merely mention it because of its recent and dramatic interest. There is no doubt the Austrian is the artist of his age in this branch of "working people off," as Dennis, the singular character in "Barnaby Rudge," put it.

To this day during the war and the peace before it—people Slav and Italian, who disagree in politics, markedly, with the ruling classes in Austria are "worked off" in the Dennis manner: their attendants, after nothing we would dream of calling trial, being priest, doctor, executioner.

That is the law and the custom; and I am writing of the year 1917, not of the Middle Ages. Priest, doctor, and executioner—the first to "work off" your political opponent in the spirit, the last to work him off in the flesh. Such is the system, and one cannot deny there is a certain sense of completion about it. But why the doctor? Is he there to ease the last moments of the sufferer? Not at all; the doctor is there to care Austria does not lose a potential subject. He is indispensable in certain cases, for the system does not suffer the hanging of women who are pregnant.

And this is the system which, because it produces gentlemen sometimes and stylists, we are to deal lightly with, to detach from the German group. Why, it is like detaching Lucifer from sin. The Austrian tradition is in many ways a curiously interesting one. It is a picturesque survival; and in a drab, modern world we want, where it is practicable, to conserve our ancient traditions as we conserve suits of armour. Moreover, the Austrian has a certain precocity by reason of his refinements. He is often a stylist.

POWERFUL AUSTRIAN ARMY.

But, for all this, it is good enough to deal lightly with the Austrian because of these things and because he has not abused us fiercely since the South African War, and because he happens through his geographical position, not to face us just across the water? He is, after all, cutting Italian throats and hanging Slavs, which is aiding Germany to do the same by us and France.

We must, from motives of policy and self-preservation ultimately, and in loyalty to our Allies, regard Austria as a dangerous and subtle enemy. Austria is dangerous because her army, in spite of all the gibes levelled at it, is a great weapon. It is the army that binds the Austrian Empire and rivets the whole system with steel. The army consists of

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

CONFLICT BETWEEN TWO MOVEMENTS.

[BY A RUSSIAN.]

The contest between General Korniloff and M. Kerensky has its root not in the rival ambitions of the two men but in the two distinct national movements representing Socialism on one hand, and modern Russia on the other. For a considerable time the Russian Socialists have usurped the credit and fruits of the revolution. But they represent only a very small portion of the nation. Their influence has been limited to the working class employed in factories, but this class numbers barely ten per cent. of the population. The Russian people, who represents three-fourths of the whole inhabitants of the Empire, looks at the Socialists with disdain and is out of reach of the agitators. The workmen in the towns, however, were continually under their influence, whether their name happened to be Maximalists or Minimalists, Nihilists or Anarchists. This working crowd in Petrograd and Moscow did not distinguish much between these two names and was ready to follow any Socialistic speaker who knew how to talk persuasively. During the revolution of 1905 the same working-class was led by the same class of men as now. The movement, however, failed because a small portion of the population could not overcome the majority of the nation.

Circumstances are now entirely altered. Russia, divided as she is from her Allies by vast distances and difficult communication, has to rely to a great extent on her own productive power for war supplies. Hence the influence of the Russian working class is greater than ever. The entire nation was indignant when the old autocratic Government sowed corruption which hampered prosecution of the war. The resulting revolution was no longer the achievement of the working class—it was the deed of the nation. The working class played only a minor part in it. It was the Army, composed mainly of the Russian peasantry, the Duma, notwithstanding its conservative majority, and the Russian General Staff, which made the revolution successful. Hence the first Provisional Government was composed of moderate elements. Those who represented the majority in the Duma were in a majority in the Government. At the head of that Cabinet was appointed Prince Lvoff, a genuine aristocrat. As an exception made to conciliate Socialists, M. Kerensky, their leader in the Duma, was appointed Minister of Justice. The Russian Socialists, however, having their supporters close at hand, were continually gaining in power and ultimately dominated Russia.

The experiments of Socialist idealists have proved disastrous. They have created Ukrainian, Finnish, and even Siberian questions; and not only un-Socialistic politicians but even Generals who kept aloof from politics and who six months ago advised the Emperor to abdicate have been dismissed. These were the Grand Duke Nicholas, General Alexieff, General Ruskay, and General Brussiloff. If it were possible to make Generals in a few weeks the Socialists would appoint members of the Soviet to military commands. The Socialists were almost transferring the Russian capital to Moscow because of the influence of the real Russia is stronger there than in Petrograd. The self-appointed body of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates has been constituted artificially; many Socialists joined the Colours in order to become members of this organisation. The only legitimate body, the Duma, is deprived of its influence. The Provisional Government, though a member of the Russian Parliament, has no majority in it, and the other Ministers have no seat in it. General Korniloff, who has been dismissed and accused of an attempt against the rights of the citizens, was the man who arrested the Imperial Family, and who has proved through all his career his genuine sentiments of patriotism.—London Morning Post.

MUST GIVE BACK ALSACE, SAYS HARDEN.

Maximilian Harden, writing in his review of the *Zukunft*, says: "Alsace-Lorraine, Trente and Trieste must be returned to France and Italy if we wish to eliminate motives for discord in the future."

As regards the future of nations, Harden professes agreement with the declaration of President Wilson. He considers that to assure the peace of the world a confederation of the European peoples should be constituted on the lines of the American and Swiss Confederations.

The Pretorians of the Emperor. The officers' uniform is their politics, the rank and file are welded by an iron discipline, the races cunningly interwrought to spy on one another and ward off mutiny. There have been mutinies, of course; desertions; but the hard fact remains that a great Austrian army faces our Allies to-day which would otherwise be facing us.

It is necessary to drive home this truth, so little recognised among many people, because scarcely otherwise can we realise what Italy is doing for the Allied cause in the war: She is fronted by the pick of the great army of Austria set in positions of immense natural strength, and she alone has so far won ground from the Central Powers.

Nor is it only in the army that Austria is strong, though without that army she must dissolve. The Austrians are wealthy. They have the coal of Bohemia, they are rich in various minerals, they have the great Alsace that are so extremely valuable in a long war in which railways mean much.

To free their own people and to carry out their share in the task of the Allies, the Italians have a gigantic work before them. But they have buckled to it with a splendid will. All their people are in the war. The Sicilians, the Sardinians, the Calabrians are furnishing great fighters, and the north is all alive with war industry. There were, before May, 1916, those who breathed caution, who advised that a good deal (*parecchio*) might be secured by standing aside, so that the *paracchi* became a byword among patriots. But it has passed, and I cannot discover a pacifist party worth the name in this noble country to-day. Italy is all in.—Daily Mail.

MERCHANT SEAMEN HEROES.

ROLL OF HONOUR AND A HISTORY.

SILVER WAR-BADGES.

Many tributes have been paid to the heroic part played in the war by the British mercantile marine which lost by death due to enemy action nearly 6,000 officers and seamen from August, 1914, to June 30th last. The public will welcome a statement issued by the Board of Trade as a White Paper, describing the provision for compensation for death or injury and other arrangements made for the benefit of the officers and seamen of our merchant ships. A silver war badge is to be given to those incapacitated by wounds and illness, a roll of honour is to be published, and an official history is being written of the part played by the mercantile marine in the war.

The statement is as follows:—Early in 1915, states the White Paper, the Government decided that officers and seamen of British merchant ships should be placed in the same position as officers and seamen of Fleet auxiliaries as regards payment of compensation for death or injury caused by war operations. A scheme was accordingly prepared and brought into operation early in 1915. It dates back to the beginning of the war, and in April, 1917, the amount that was being paid in pensions annually was over £70,000, apart from allowances for children and payments under the Workmen's Compensation Act. The scheme is non-contributory, and applies to every officer or seaman of a British ship whatever his nationality. It is administered on behalf of the Board of Trade by the War Risks Association, and, except in the case of ships which are on Government service, a proportion of the cost is borne by the owners, either directly or collectively through the clubs. The basis of the scheme is that in case of death a pension equivalent to one-third of the pre-war rate of pay is paid to the widow, and one-twenty-fourth in respect of each child up to the number of four up to the age of sixteen.

Since the scheme started various amendments have been made, such as the raising of the minimum pension paid to widows and the minimum allowances paid in respect of children, and the extension of the scheme to cover cases of disability aggravated by the war, or accidents caused by collisions due to vessels steaming without lights.

DEPENDENTS OF PRISONERS IN GERMANY. At the beginning of the war, a scheme was established for making an allowance to the dependents of officers and men interned in Germany, either on account of a break of war or through being taken prisoner subsequently. The allowance paid was half wages or £1 a week, whichever was the less, and the scheme was worked in connection with the Government insurance scheme, the owners paying 50 per cent. of the cost, and the Government 50 per cent. The scheme has recently been amended so as to give the dependents of men interned in Germany the benefit of the scale paid to the dependents of men who lose their lives owing to war operations, where this is better than the original scale.

In March, 1916, the Board of Trade established a scheme by which officers and seamen of British ships could insure their dependents against war risks. Insurance certificates were sold at the Mercantile Marine Office at the principal ports, at a rate of premium much below the real rate. Officers and men on ships on Government service were held covered without payment of premium, and in many cases shipowners insured the effects of the officers and men of their fleets. It has recently been decided to place officers and men on all British ships in the same position as those whose ships are on Government service, and accordingly the effects of all masters, officers and men are now held covered against war risks without payment of premium. The maximum amount of compensation payable in the case of seamen and firemen has been increased from £5 to £7 10s.

Under the Merchant Shipping Act the legal right to wages terminates on the loss of the ship, and though in many cases wages have been paid up to the date of the men's arrival in the United Kingdom, the practice is not uniform. Arrangements have now been made to secure that every officer or seaman of a ship lost by war risks shall be entitled as a matter of right to one month's wages, or wages up to the date of arrival in the United Kingdom, whichever is the greater.

Arrangements have been made to secure that officers and men whose ships are diverted by the competent Naval authority from the normal discharge port in the United Kingdom to another port shall be able to travel to the normal discharge port free of charge. Arrangements have also been made to enable officers and seamen who are discharged at one port and live in another port to travel to their home port at a reduced rate. Special facilities will also be given as to the carriage of luggage.

Lists are compiled of merchant seamen and fishermen detained in enemy countries, and these have been of great assistance to the associations which send food parcels and other necessities to these men. Arrangements have recently been made to secure for mercantile marine officers in Germany the advantages of internment in combatant officers' camps. The necessary payments are made through the Netherlands Minister at Berlin. Steps have been taken to encourage merchant seamen and fishermen interned in enemy countries or in Holland to study with a view to advancement in their profession, and members of the Board of Trade Examining Staff visited Groningen in August, 1916, and July, 1917, for the purpose of holding special examinations for Board of Trade certificates.

SILVER WAR-BADGES. Arrangements are being made for the distribution of the silver war badge to officers and seamen of merchant ships who, by reason of wounds received through enemy action or by reason of illness attributable to war service, are compelled to give up their employment in the mercantile marine. Arrangements have been made for publishing from time to time a Roll of Honour for the mercantile marine, giving the

(Continued at foot of next column.)

"BACHELORS OF COMMERCE."

A SIGN OF THE NEW WORLD.

[BY TWELVE BIRK.]

[The University Court of the University of Edinburgh have issued an ordinance that the degree of Bachelor of Commerce (B. Com.) may be conferred by the University.]

The grand old University of Edinburgh, over a mother of workers and not idlers of scholars and not players of hard-headed sons whom she adopts, sometimes penniless and sends out into the world, still almost penniless, to scale the world's highest ladders, has set a splendid progressive example to all other universities.

So soon as universities grant degrees of commerce, and perhaps not before (for snobbery is so in our bones), will the antique tradition be ended that it is not as fully worthy and socially honourable for a young man to embark on trade as to enter the Church, the Bar, Medicine, the Services, or to write a book or paint a picture.

Previous to 1914 this country was choked with victims of the "trade is bad" plague; men with energies and abilities that would have triumphed in commerce; men with commercial genius (which is as great and shining a genius as any genius for law, medicine, letters, or the arts) who rotted their lives on the meagre earnings of professions they were unadapted for.

After the war the man of trade or commerce will see a veritable limitless promise waiting his plough. Christopher Columbus, when he sailed to the New World, Cortes, when he stood on the peak of Darien, never surveyed more virgin spaces of adventure than the man of trade or commerce will survey after the great war. Is there no romance in this romance as great as any romance of adventure in literature, the arts, or the professions? Is there no honour in being one of those restorers of the broken web of trade between nations and peoples? Is there no glory to the builder, but only to those who sit and play with toys in his building?

Even before the war, trade and commerce were more romantic than was universally realised. There is no adventure more high, no just needing more courage, no journey needing more skill, than the creation of a successful business. Nothing demands more laborious days and more robust nights; none of the arts exerts from its school more concentration, clean and hard living, and eternal vigil. And as for romance—ask any captain of commerce in his confidential moments what he can tell you of romance, of enterprise that wavered in the balance, of experiments that spelled fortune or disaster, or foresight and intuition that moved mountains.

But the efforts of the trader and the man of commerce will be fruitless in the new world unless he is backed by the man who works with his hands. With the manual worker rests the awful responsibility whether the welter of the war ends with a worse welter in the first years of peace; whether we are to rebuild civilisation after the war or sit hopeless among her ruins. Those who are given awful responsibilities have the right to demand encouragement, education, and social honour. Behind all the "unrest" of the present day there is a factor, dimly realised perhaps, only by the restless workers; it travels beyond wage questions, beyond food prices and cost of living, beyond arid "recognition" of this or that trade union. The manual worker knows that he is the magnet that sets all things going, and he wants his place in the sun.

What would sooner revive the pride of manual work than university classes and degrees for skilled hand labour? What would serve better to create a proud and self-respecting class of skilled manual workers for the colossal task of the day of rebuilding? What would be a better recruiting allurement for the ranks of manual labour from the horde of poor indoor occupations than a Bachelorhood of Artisanry (B. Labour) of the University of Edinburgh?

THE SUBMARINE TOLL.

The following table shows the record of "ruthless submarine" as it has affected Great Britain:—

	Week ended	Arrivals.	Sunk.	Over 1,000 tons.	Under 1,000 tons.	Fishing vessels.	Unaccounted for.
Feb.	25th	2280	2281	15	0	4	12
Mar.	4th	2528	2477	14	9	3	12
"	11th	2598	2554	18	4	16	16
"	18th	2314	2433	18	7	10	15
April	1st	2281	2399	18	13	6	17
"	8th	2406	2367	17	2	6	14
"	15th	2370	2331	19	3	12	15
"	22nd	2385	2621	40	15	9	27
"	29th	2716	2680	38	13	8	24
May	6th	2374	2499	24	22	—	—
"	13th	2269	2552	18	5	3	19
"	20th	2694	2769	18	9	2	9
"	27th	2710	2708	18	1	2	17
June	3rd	2693	2642	15	3	5	17
"	10th	2767	2622	22	10	6	23
"	17th	2697	2693	27	5	0	31
"	24th	2676	2622	21	7	0	22
July	1st	2745	2746	15	5	11	16
"	8th	2636	2739	14	3	3	17
"	15th	2628	2620	14	4	7	12
"	22nd	2691	2791	21	3	1	15
"	29th	2747	2776	15	3	0	19
Aug.	4th	2673	2736	21	2	0	12
"	11th	2776	2666	14	2	3	13
"	18th	2638	2704	15	3	2	12
"	25th	2629	2680	18	5	0	6
"	31st	2384	2432	20	3	0	9
Sept.	7th	2744	2668	12	6	4	12
"	14th	2695	2737	8	20	1	6
"	21st	2775	2691	13	2	2	10
"	28th	2680	2742	11	2	2	16

* Including a sunk previous week.

Names of officers and men who have lost their lives owing to enemy action, or have been taken prisoner.

Arrangements have been made for a history to be written of the part played by the mercantile marine in the war by a well-known writer. The work has already been commenced, and the reader will have full access to the records of the Admiralty, Ministry of Shipping, and Board of Trade.

THE LATEST PRODUCTIONS

IN

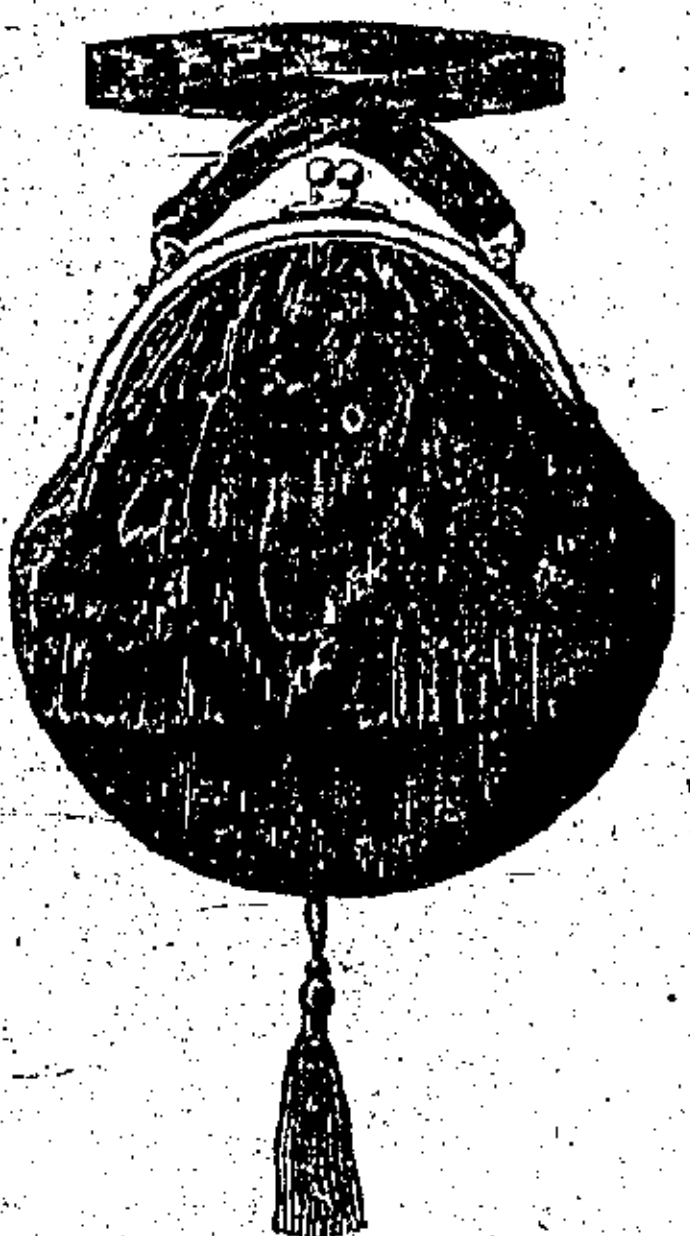
LADIES' HANDBAGS.



BLACK WATERED SILK BAG.
LINED PALE BLUE BROCHE SILK.
FITTED WITH ONE DIVISION
AND PUFF POUCH.
Price \$6.00 Each.



BLACK FIGURED SILK BAG.
LINED FANCY SATIN.
FITTED ONE DIVISION AND
PUFF POUCH.
Price \$9.00 Each.



BLACK WATERED SILK BAG.
WITH TASSEL.
LINED BLACK AND WHITE
STRIPED SATEEN.
FITTED PUFF POUCH.
Price \$2.50.



HANDSOME BLACK LEATHER BAG.
WITH BLACK MOIRE SILK LINING.
FITTED SMALL MIRROR AND
CARD CASE.
INNER POUCH LINED WHITE KID.
Price \$22.50 Each.

A LARGE VARIETY OF OTHER STYLES.

Prices \$5.50 \$7.50
\$10.50 \$17.50
Each.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

20, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

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NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

S.S. "CHILL"
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from Havre, St. Lo, in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that the Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless information is received from the Consignees before NOON TO-DAY requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 2nd Nov. at NOON will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All Claims must be sent in to us on or before the 6th Nov. or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on THURSDAY, the 1st Nov., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

F. THOMAS,
Agent.
Hongkong, 27th October, 1917. [2]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
S.S. "BENLOMOND."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 1st Nov. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 7th Nov., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 1st Nov., at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 25th Octob. 1917. [1206]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOJI.

The Steamer "JAPAN"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 1st Nov. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID BASSOON & Co. Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1917. [24]

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANDBAG REPORTS of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session, 1916.

EDITED BY THE MEMBERS.

PRICE \$5.

DAVID BASSOON & Co. Ltd.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1917. [1210]

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

17

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(KILPATRICK & ECKHALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

to Messrs & Co., Canton.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

General Agents.

33

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL

TIENSIN ... "SUNNING" ... On 30th Oct., Noon.
SHANGHAI ... "SHANTUNG" ... On 3rd Nov., Noon.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships: Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.
SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships: Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.
For Freight or Passage apply to

TELEPHONE 36

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodations for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days).

"BAITAN" ... | Capt. A. E. Hodgins ... | WED. DAY, 31st Oct., at Noon.

arrivals and; Departure from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Freight or passage apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

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P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
to	NOON	Str. from Colombo	1817	1917
COLOMBO				

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking. On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with "China" L.R.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

RE.

Leave Hongkong About

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment),
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES

Panama Route.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Leave SINGAPORE	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
about	about	about	about	about
The Intermediate Service is Temporarily Suspended.				

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round-the-World Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be altered or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignee, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA

VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE

VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, and YOKOHAMA ... TOKIWA MARU (SATURDAY, 15th Dec., at Noon.)

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND TOWNVILLE and BRISBANE

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and BANGGOK.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGASAKI, KOBE and TANGO MARU (FRIDAY, 10th Nov., at 11 A.M.)

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI and KOBE

SHANGHAI, KOBE ... KASHIMA MARU (WEDNESDAY 14th Nov., at 11 A.M.)

YOKOHAMA ... MISHIMA MARU (MONDAY 3rd Dec., at 11 A.M.)

SHANGHAI, KOBE and CEYLON MARU (SUNDAY 11th Nov., at 11 A.M.)

YOKOHAMA ... TAIHO MARU (FRIDAY 9th Nov., at 11 A.M.)

SHANGHAI, KOBE and TAIHO MARU (FRIDAY 9th Nov., at 11 A.M.)

YOKOHAMA ... TAIHO MARU (FRIDAY 9th Nov., at 11 A.M.)

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YOKOHAMA ... TAIHO MARU (FRIDAY 9th Nov., at 11 A.M.)

SHANGHAI, KOBE and TAIHO MARU (FRIDAY 9th Nov., at 11 A.M.)

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SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
NIPPON MARU	11,000	SATUR., 10th Nov.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	FRI., 23rd Nov.
PERMA MARU	9,000	FRI., 7th Dec.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	MON., 21st Dec.

The s.s. "Nippon Maru" and s.s. "Perma Maru" omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, URU, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU	18,500 Tons
KIYO MARU	17,500 "
SEIYO MARU	14,000 "

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICE, Ltd., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

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FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Aden, Djibouti, Port Said, Marseilles.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.

1st Class Return Tickets from 1st June, 1917, to 31st October, 1917, and interchangeable only with PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL S. N. Co. for return journey.

FARES: TO KOBE, \$135.00; TO YOKOHAMA, \$150.00

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line.

(TRANS-PACIFIC).

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA

"MANILA MARU" ... THURSDAY, 8th Nov., at 3 P.M.

"CHICAGO MARU" ... TUESDAY, 20th Nov., at 3 P.M.

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